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Pulps Paper



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TACOMA, WASHINGTON



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No Maintenance Priorities Yet For Pulp and Paper

Pulp and paper not included in blanket maintenance priority granted number of essential industries September 9th but will be given consideration by September 20th.

• Repairs and maintenance priorities began to assume tangible shape to worry the pulp and paper mills during the past month and the industry suddenly realized that its classification a year ago as "essential" was not enough to automatically provide materials for continued operations.

Considering itself pretty well fixed with supplies of major maintenance and repair items the industry was surprised a few weeks ago to find it had to have a priority number or a priority preference to buy such things as a keg of assorted nuts and bolts and tips for lead burners. One Pacific Coast mill had nearly a dozen orders bounce back one morning with letters requesting priority numbers.

The industry went to work and so did the manufacturers of pulp and paper mill equipment. It is not to be inferred that the industry was not awake to the problems of the shift from peace to a war economy. Rather, it was working to make sure the more important items kept coming, taking more or less for granted the ordinary run of hardware items. Suddenly, without a general industry priority number it found that suppliers were forbidden to sell it under penalty of whatever laws may yet be passed.

Other industries were in the same predicament and all descended on the OPM in Washington. Consequently, when on September 9th Priorities Director, Donald M. Nelson, issued a blanket priority for repair work in essential industries, the pulp and paper industry expected to find itself among those considered essential. The first reaction was that the industry was accidentally omitted, but inquiry determined there was no mistake.

A wire to E. W. Tinker, executive secretary of the American Paper & Pulp Association in New York, brought the following reply to PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY on September 12:

"PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY NOT INCLUDED AS ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY FOR REPAIRS PRIORITY UNDER ORDER P-22. INDUSTRY'S CASE

BEING PREPARED AND PROB-ABLY WILL RECEIVE CONSID-ERATION LATTER PART OF NEXT WEEK. MAY RECEIVE RATING WITH OTHER INDUS-TRIES OR SEPARATELY."

Under the September 9th order P-22 repairs needed in a score of industries classed as essential will receive an A-10 rating which is under the category of defense. In announcing the blanket priorities Mr. Nelson said it was, "an effort to keep American defense industries running at full speed and prevent any break in the increasing tempo of defense production."

The new plan, which it is hoped will shortly be applied to pulp and paper mills, is unique because of the simplicity with which it may be used. Under it, a qualified industry merely notes on an order for repair materials that it is entitled to the priority rating and the supplier is thus required to fill it.

Repairs Defined

 As it is anticipated the pulp and paper industry will be given a similar rating soon, details of the order P-22 are of interest.

The new plan takes the place of the maintenance and repair order which was announced August 8, but which, according to Mr. Nelson, "was never actually issued because of the administrative difficulties involved in handling the paper work." The August 8 order required each individual purchaser and supplier to clear through the OPM.

Repairs are defined in the new order as

Repairs are defined in the new order as repairs needed because of actual or imminent breakdown. Emergency inventory, the minimum inventory of material required to provide for repairs to meet an actual or imminent breakdown, may also be obtained under the order.

The priorities division regards this repair order as "an interim measure." It is said the entire inventory problem is to be studied further with a view to broadening priority assistance.

be studied further with a view to broadening priority assistance.

Industries which may use the new A-10 repair rating include carriers; plants engaged in producing chemicals by chemical processing of raw materials; coke converting; plants manufacturing explosives; farm machinery and equipment; plants engaged in milling, refining, preserving, refrigerating, wholesaling or storing food for human consumption or livestock feed;

Highway maintenance and equipment; plants producing lumber, and cooperage and plywood plants; metals and alloys manufacturers; mines and quarries, including ore dressing or processing plants and smelting facilities;

Petroleum production, refining and transportation; newspapers; radio, including commercial broadcasting and communication but not home receiving sets; both industrial and academic research laboratories; rubber and rubber products, including reclaimed and synthetic rubber; ship and ship repair yards, excluding those devoted exclusively to pleasure craft, and telephone and telegraph communication.

The repair priority may also be used by federal, state, county and municipal services, educational institutions and hospitals, clinics and sanatoria.

A producer, in order to obtain the preference rating for delivery of repair materials, must sign the following statement on his order: "Purchase order for repair or emergency inventory; preference rating A-10 under preference rating order P-22."

A supplier, to obtain the preference rating for delivery of material to him, must write the following on orders and contracts: "Purchase order for material required to fill a duly rated order for repair or emergency inventory. This purchase order bears preference rating A-10 under preference rating PA-22."

Machinery Men Organize

• Manufacturers of pulp and paper mill machinery and equipment have formed the Paper Industries Metals Committee to cooperate with the OPM and to obtain a preference rating for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Mr. D. C. Everest and Mr. C. W. Boyce, consultants of the Pulp and Paper Section of the OPM, and Mr. E. W. Tinker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, are cooperating with the Paper Industries Metals Committee.

According to Mr. Phillips Dennett, president of the Bird Machine Company and chairman of the Paper Industries Metals Committee:

"A critical situation which threatens to reduce or suspend operation faces the pulp and paper industry in all it branches and the vast group of allied industries which are dependent on the paper trade. Essential materials, equipment and supplies have been cut off under recent OPM orders which, though designed for accelerating defense work in general, do not in the opinion of responsible paper industry officials, give due consideration to the part played directly by the industry in the defense program and the essential nature of the industry in the complete scheme of industrial operation necessary to advance the defense job as a whole.

"Immediately the most serious problem is one of such necessary metals as iron, steel and copper, on a comparatively minor quantity of which the industry absolutely depends for the maintenance, repair and replacement of its machinery and equipment.

"Awake to the situations, the American Paper and Pulp Association is taking the lead in putting this problem before OPM and as its initial step has called upon a group of manufacturers of machinery and equipment to determine the quantities of metals required. The Paper Industries Metals Committee has already put questionnaires in the hands of more than 500 companies making machinery requiring metal for their manufacture. This committee is endeavoring to obtain the statistics of this metal requirement in record-quick time. The committee urges all who receive questionnaires to respond promptly, since matters are now so serious that every day counts."

The committee also asks all those who sell machinery to pulp and paper mills and paper converters who have not received a questionnaire to obtain them from the Paper Industries Metals Committee, Room 1050, 1440 Broadway, New York City.

The members of the Paper Industries Metals Committee are: Walter L. Barker, president, Improved Paper Machinery Corporation, Nashua, New Hampshire; A. B. Clark, president, J. O. Ross Engineering Corporation, New York City; W. W. Cronkhite, manager of sales, Industries Manufacturers Section, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Frank R. Henry, vice-president, Simonds Worden White Company, Dayton, Ohio; Ralph S. Johnston, director of sales, Pusey and Jones Corp., Wilmington, Delaware; S. Harley Jones, vice-president, E. D. Jones & Sons Co. Pitttsfield, Mass.

Herman L. Kutter, president, The Black-Clawson Co., Hamilton, Ohio; L. J. List, president, Samuel M. Langston Co., Camden, New Jersey; Homer D. Martindale, vice-president, Shartle Brothers Machine Co., Middletown, Ohio; Elbert H. Neese, president, Beloit Iron Works, Beloit, Wisconsin; William B. Wilshusen, president, Cameron Machine Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Phillips Dennett, president, Bird Machine Company, South Walpole, Mass., chairman; John Cornell, Paper Mill News, New York City, secretary.

Camas Fall Golf Tournament Under Way

• The Crown Willamette Golf Association, Camas Division, Camas, Washington, started its fall tournament the first of September. Two-hundred members, from the resident manager to the man who poles the logs onto the log-haul of the sawmill, are eligible for entry in this tournament.

Walter Hodges Recovering From Serious Accident

• Walter S. Hodges, well-known mill supply representative of Portland, Oregon, was badly injured in a head-on auto collision near Madera, California, August 21st. The accident occurred as Mr. Hodges was returning from a business trip to Los Angeles. Both automobiles were demolished.

His injuries included a broken nose, a broken knee cap and several fractured ribs. From the time of the accident until September 6th Mr. Hodges was confined to a hospital in Madera. On the latter day he left for Portland by train, his right leg still in a cast from toes to hip.

Mr. Hodges is Pacific Coast representative for the Appleton Wire Works, Orr Felt & Blanket Company, Asten-Hill Manufacturing Company and the American Wringer Company.

Large Areas of Finnish Forests Reported Burned

• The staff reporter of the London Daily Express located in Stockholm, E. D. Masterman, reports to his paper, according to the August 15th issue of The World's Paper Trade Review (London), that enormous damage has been done to the forests of Finland and Estonia as the result of fires.

Operating with oil bombs, the Russian Air Force, Mr. Masterman writes, turned hundreds of miles of forests into a burning curtain which made any Finno-German advance impossible. Fire is fought with fire. The Finns and Germans are obliged themselves to burn long stretches of forests in order to check the fires caused by the Russians. Up to now the damage caused by forest fires in Finland and Estonia is ten times higher than the total damage done by air raids and artillery fire.



ALBERT BANKUS, Vice President of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, who was recently awarded a 35-Year Service Pin, has been elected to the board of directors of the corporation, filling the vacancy caused by the recent death of I. Zellerbach, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

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The Chlorine Mystery

• Like the acrobat on the cover the chlorine situation is in the air at this writing. One plant is no more than announced before it is rescinded. As one mill executive in Washington put it, "I can't even get to the telephone to pass a decision on to the boys at the mill without someone tapping me on the shoulder and saying the situation has changed since I left the meeting."

Late in August the rumor was let out that the Pulp and Paper Division of the OPM was planning to issue a "directive" to the industry outlining the chlorine curtailment program pegging the bleached sulphite and bleached sulphate color at G. E. 76. This was officially sent on September 8th but without a date for placing the order into effect. Later the instructions were to apply the color on September 22nd, but now that has been rescinded for the industry North, South East and West is in disagreement.

The September 8th order included the following information:

A special committee has been formed to work out the details of the program concerning brightness ceilings for paper. This committee is composed of: Mr. Ernest Mahler, Kimberly Clark Corp.; Mr. Rex Hovey, Oxford Paper Co.; Mr. Stewart Kay, International Paper Co.; and Mr. Harry Carruth, Brown Co. The terms of the directive are:

1. The following pulps will be exempted:

(a) High Alpha Pulps.(b) Dissolving Pulps.

(c) Nitrating Pulps.
(d) Pulps in which chlorine is a processing rather than a bleaching chemical, such a cigarette and condenser paper.

2. No Pulp or Paper manufacturer 2. No Pulp or Paper manufacturer shall consume more chlorine for bleach-ing rag stock than 80 per cent of his average consumption during the six months ending July 31, 1941.

3. The brightness of the following pulps shall not exceed 76:

(a) Bleached Sulphite.
(b) Bleached Sulphate.

4. The brightness of the following pulps shall not exceed 74:

(a) Soda Pulp.

(b) Waste paper when used for conversion into bleached papers.

5. No manufacturer shall change the proportion of bleached, semi-bleached, and unbleached which presently obtains in the manufacture of any specific grade of paper, for the purpose of evad-ing restrictions on chlorine consumption.

6. No pulp or paper manufacturer 6. No pulp or paper manuracturer shall consume on a quarterly basis any more chlorine than 70 per cent of his average use during the six months ending July 31, 1941, in the making of semi-bleached pulp.

7. Pulp and paper mills which manufacture their own chlorine are requested to stay within the restrictions established

to stay within the restrictions established for the industry in order that they may

not derive a competitive advantage from this manufacturing operation.

There are several holes in this order which is probably one reason why it has been held up. It is inter-esting to note that no Pacific Coast executive is listed on the committee although the Coast industry is the biggest producer of sulphite for the market, turning out 42.5 per cent of all sulphite pulp manufactured in this country during 1940.

No matter how the balance of the chlorine left after defense needs are met is divided up some mills are going to be injured more than others. The aim should be, according to one producer, to evolve a plan which would not intentionally injure any group beyond the injury to be suffered as a result of the curtailment of chlorine. It is his belief that the plan printed above penalizes the modern progressive mills by holding an umbrella over the mills with inefficient, chlorine wasting bleach

Another suggestion is this. Since it is uneconomic and thought impossible to find enough cars to ship half of the Pacific Coast produced chlorine to defense industries in the Middle West and East, that the production of bleached sulphite should be concentrated upon the West Coast and the output apportioned among consumers in the paper making regions.

Another man suggested that if regulation is to be adopted it ought to be on the basis of a fixed poundage of chlorine per ton of bleached pulp produced. This would, of pulp produced. course, benefit the mills with the most efficient bleach plants, and best

Still another view is that the OPM is going to soon tire of the industry's inability to agree on a color or distribution of the remaining chlorine and will say, "All we want is chlorine for the defense needs of the country. We will take what is needed and it is up to the chlorine companies to distribute the balance among their customers in proportion to the importance of their needs."

This latter solution would eliminate a lot of headaches arising from attempted regulation of color, consumption of chlorine per ton of pulp, etc., and would obviate any police force.

There are more than enough problems now those who advocate the latter plan hold, without greatly complicating them through a form of NRA. There is bound to be chiseling and on a big scale. Besides there will be differences of interpretation and honest mistakes. Who is going to watch all this with the industry running at top speed? The OPM has more vital work to do, they point out, than to police the pulp industry to see it maintains a certain color or consumes a fixed amount of chlorine per ton.

Maybe the dust will have settled a bit by the time the October issue is ready to go to press. Sooner or later order must come out of chaos.

Enso and Pitkaranta Again in Finnish Hands

 "The Finnish army has been very Union," says The Swedish Wood Pulp Pournal for July 31st, "and has been able to reoccupy considerable portions of the territories that Finland was compelled to cede to Russia in the peace of Moscow on March 13, 1940.

"The largest gains have been on the northern fronts, and north of Lake La-Among places of importance to doga. Among places of importance to the timber industry now regained may be mentioned Pitkaranta on the northeast coast of Lake Ladoga. According to a notice in Hufvudstadsbladet the Russians set fire to the large Nurmisaari sulphate mill at Pitkaranta, which in 1939 was enlarged to a capacity of 45,000 tons per year, but the mill has probably not been completely destroyed. completely destroyed.

"In fixing the frontiers after the peace of Moscow, the Russians forced the Finns to give up the large Enso plants south of Imatra in Carelia, although the frontier according to the first agreement would probably have left Enso in Finnish territory. When Enso was recently retaken tory. When Enso was recently retaken by the Finns, the Russians were found to have done nothing toward setting the large cellulose and carton mills to work. large cellulose and carton mills to work. Many of the buildings have instead after the outbreak of war, and possibly also before, been considerably damaged. In Finland people are naturally hoping that the splendid Enso factories will soon be repaired and work resumed there under Finnish control."

Continue West Coast Paperboard Base Prices

 On August 19th Leon Henderson, administrator of OPACS, announced that West Coast manufacturers of paper-board had agreed individually with OPACS to continue until December 31st, 1941, unless unusual circumstances intervene, prices agreed upon in June of this year.

Base prices which will prevail on de-liveries of 10 or more tons are as follows:

\$50.00 per ton Plain chip . Single Manila \$63.50 per ton White patent coated \$80.00 per ton

The differentials on other grades on April 1, 1941, are to be applied to these base prices.

Stockton Fibreboard Employees Honored at Service Pin Dinner

● The Pivot Men's Club of the Stockton, California, Division of Fibreboard Products Inc., was host at a dinner, August 28th, in honor of 54 employees of the Stockton Division who had complèted 5, 10, 15 and 20 years of service with Fibreboard. The affair was held at the Stockton Golf & Country Club.

Paul H. Keller, plant manager at Stockton, welcomed the guests and introduced the club members to D. H. Patterson, Jr., president of Fibreboard and to the other officials. N. M. Brisbois, vice president in charge of manufacturing, whose headquarters are at Stockton, spoke briefly and asked Mr. Patterson to present the service pins.

Mr. Patterson reviewed the history of the Stockton Division, stating that the plant began operations on December 11, 1918, and had grown greatly since that time. He paid tribute to Leslie Mullins, Ainsley Boston, Arza Smith, Harry Livezey, Lloyd Farwell, Fred Dulfer and Don Lee, who were on the job at the start of operations, and, with the exception of Don Lee who has

been ill for several months, are still going strong.

He commented upon the growth of Fibreboard and its present standing in the industry, and sketched portions of his own career, some 30 years of which have been spent on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Patterson said he was greatly impressed by the fine spirit and loyalty of Fibreboard men and women in all divisions as shown by their service records.

The Stockton Division has an excellent service record, said Mr. Patterson. The following figures show that 77 per cent of the Stockton employees have been with the company over 5 years. Taking all Fibreboard Divisions into account, 59 per cent have five or more years of service. Stockton is considerably above the average.

Stockton Service Record

Over 20	waare	service	34
		service	
		service	
		service	
Under 5	years	service	153
Total S	Stockt	on Employees	660

Mr. Patterson also pointed out the Stockton Division had developed many men who were now holding responsible positions in other divisions of the company.

Service pins were presented by Mr. Patterson to the following employees:

20-Year Service Pins

Marcus I. Howe, Vincent A. Young, J. E. Bloom, W. Ray Normington, and Rina N. Mariotti.

15-Year Service Pins

Narcisco Cortez, Wilfred Anthony, Rupert Russell, Ramon Gardia, Alfonso Castillo, John C. Torres, Wes Wilkinson, Alex Jigouleff, Al Bidwell, Dave Ungaretti, Earl Canote and Gaius Willett.

10-Year Service Pin

· Ernest Turner.

5-Year Service Pins

 Myrtle Christensen, Florence Frausto, Lillian C. Nelson, Esther La Teer, Grace Segarini and Anna Mancini.

Lynn W. Reed, Wayne C. Grieve,





D. H. PATTERSON, JR., President of FIBREBOARD PRODUCTS INC., presenting a 20-Year Service Pin to RINA M. MARIOTTI, the third woman to earn a 20-year pin in Stockton Division history.

Seated at the table, left to right, J. A. QUINN, Purchasing Agent, Stockton Division; LES MULLINS, Board Mill Superintendent, Stockton Division; W. H. THOMAS, Assistant General Sales Manager, San Francisco; E. J. FARINA, Vice President in Charge of Sales, San Francisco; N. M. BRISBOIS, Vice President in Charge of Operations, Stockton; and, PAUL H. KELLER, Resident Manager, Stockton Division.

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Twenty Year Fibreboard Service Pin Winners 1 1 Left to right, W. RAY NORMINGTON, J. E. BLOOM, RINA M. MARIOTTI, VINCENT A. YOUNG, MARCUS I. HOWE and LES MULLINS, Superintendent at Stockton.

Sam Herchkorn, Jr., Earl V. Yergin, Charles A. Doran, Leonard J. Allen, Ed J. Campodonico, Clarence J. Drais, Walter R. Veit.

Harry F. Yearicks, Al T. Bisagno, Rex G. Brown, Lincoln W. Heinze, R. D. Mangili, Dave H. Morotti, Marvin R. Ruhter, C. E. Sellers, J. W. Nollie, J. V. Silvas, William C. Madden, Floyd Farnsworth, Arthur E. Moreno, Leland H. Carey, Al E. Tuttle, Ed C. Vincelet, Francis Al Dodge, Earl C. Moreno, Guido H. Marchetti, Art J. Lewis, William G. Weil.

The following employees, eligible for pins, were unable to be present:

5-Year Service Pins

C. E. Waste, A. J. Pugno, Eleanor Marty, Emil L. Vincelet, Clark C. Waldvogle and Evert E. Rosenquist.

10-Year Service Pins

 Mildred B. Reaves, Joe Cortez, Lloyd Bartles.

15-Year Service Pins

• Irene Masters, Harry Dokey, Inez Reina.

The following men were eligible for service pins but are on military leaves of absence:

Albert Lubersky, William B. Mann, Woodson B. Fox, Roy G. Klein, and Manuel Moreno, each 5 years; and Al L. Safine, 10 years.

Following the presentation of the service pins Mr. Brisbois pointed out the value of continued service to the individual and to the company, reviewing the records of several of the Fibreboard Divisions. He stressed the fact that fully 85 per cent of all Fibreboard's employees started at the bottom and were

given every opportunity of working up through the ranks, it being Fibreboard's policy to make all possible promotions from among employees.

E. J. Farina, vice president in charge of sales, and W. H. Thomas, assistant general sales manager, spoke on the history of the company and of the part Fibreboard is playing in the defense program.

In addition to the service pin recipients the following men were guests of the Stockton Pivot Men's Club:

D. H. Patterson, Jr., president and general manager; N. M. Brisbois, vice president in charge of operations; E. J. Farina, vice president in charge of sales; W. H. Thomas, assistant general sales manager, Bill Patterson, headquarters sales force; Maurice Meyers, Portland Division.



Fifteen Year Fibreboard Service Pin Winners 1 1 1 Left to right, front row, JOHN C. TORRES, ALEX JIGOULEFF, ALFONSO CASTILLO, WES WILKINSON and EARL CANOTE 1 1 1 Back row, left to right, NARCISCO CORTEZ, WILFRED ANTHONY, GAIUS WILLETT, RAMON GAIDA, AL BIDWELL and RUPERT RUSSELL.



ERNEST TURNER, Awarded a 10-Year Service Pin at Stockton.

The Pivot Club

The Fibreboard Pivot Men's Club is composed of all the department heads of a division. Each Fibreboard division has a club which holds a dinner meeting once a month. At the meeting plant matters pertaining to safety, welfare, good housekeeping, efficiency, quality and production are discussed.

Each plant maintains a suggestion system under which all employees are invited to submit their ideas on improving operations under the above headings. Rewards for accepted suggestions are in cash and in proper recognition. The suggestions are discussed and analyzed at these monthly meetings and committees appointed to investigate the suggestions: empowered to carry them out if deemed practical and advisable.

Higher Wood Prices Reported in Norway

• In the middle of July the Norwegian Price Directorate fixed the timber prices for the coming lumbering season, says The Swedish Wood Pulp Journal. In view of the higher felling and transportation costs, the Directorate has been compelled to advance the prices somewhat or by about 3 kronor per cubic meter for middle diameter scaled wood (pulp wood etc.) and slightly less for top diameter scaled wood (saw ldgs), which latter prices had been allowed a provisional slight rise in December, 1940. The price of class 2 spruce pulp wood was fixed at 19 kronor per cubic meter solid measure, in Ostlandet and Sorlandet, while the extra price payable for class 2 pine and spruce logs sold on the batten scale was fixed at 130 per cent of the basic scale prices.

Last year the average price for winter felled sulphite wood was 16 kronor per cubic meter solid measure. Sap-barked sulphite wood has this summer been sold at 17 kronor per cubic meter stacked

Cattle Food Equalization Fund

• When fixing the new timber prices, the Norwegian Price Directorate also issued orders for the establishment of a

price equalization fund for round timber. Everybody who buys round timber, except mechanical pulp and cellulose mills, must contribute to this fund, whether the wood is purchased felled or standing, or is taken from their own forests. This contribution, which primarily is payable in respect to sawlogs and assortments other than pulp wood, is fixed at 7 per cent of the gross sale price of felled wood, and 14 per cent in the case of standing timber.

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The object of the fund is to recover the losses of the collulose mills on manufacturing cellulose cattle food. The price of this food last winter was fixed at 230 kronor at the mill of which the farmers paid only 190 kronor and the government the rest. The price at the mills has now been raised to 250 kronor while the consumers' price remains the same. The new fund is said to be established in order to cover this considerable price difference. The increased price obtained by the mills is not, however, considered profitable to them, for one thing because of the higher wood prices.

Two Swedish Mills Turn to Rayon Pulp

The Swedish Wood Pulp Journal for July 31st reports that the sulphite pulp mill at Hornefors, which has been bleaching since 1938, is now being altered for the production of rayon pulp. The annual production will be around 40,000 metric tons. This means, states the journal, that Mo & Domsjo AB will have a total capacity of nearly 120,000 metric tons of rayon pulp at their mills at Hornesfors and Domsjo.

Another news item states that the Vestfors sulphite mill is to produce rayon pulp. The present output is about 24,000 metric tons of bleached sulphite an-

nually.



Five Year Service Pin Winners at Stockton 7 7 7 Front row, left to right, LILLIAN C. NELSON, MYRTLE CHRISTEN-SEN, FLORENCE FRAUSTO, ESTHER LA TEER, ANNA MANCINI and GRACE SEGARINI.

Second row, left to right, ED C. VINCELET, MARVIN R. RUHTER, ART J. LEWIS, CLARENCE J. DRAIS, C. E. SELLERS, J. V. SILVAS, WILLIAM G. WEIL, CHARLES A. DORAN, J. W. NOLLIE and A E. TUTTLE.

Third row, left to right, EARL V. YERGIN, FLOYD FARNSWORTH, AL T. BISAGNO, LEONARD J. ALLEN, LELAND H. CAREY, WAYNE C. GRIEVE, DAVE H. MOROTTI (part of face showing), REX G. BROWN, LYNN W. REED.

WM. C. MADDEN, HARRY F. YEARLICKS, SAM HERCHKORN, Jr., ED J. CAMPODONICO, ARTHUR E. MORENO, R. D. MANGILI FRANCIS AL DODGE, EARL C. MORENO, WALTER R. VEIT, LINCOLN W. HEINZE and GUIDO H. MARCHETTI.

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Turner to Head Sorg-British Columbia Mill

Production to be doubled in two years.

· Confirmation of the report in last month's issue of Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry regarding sale of the Port Mellon plant of Vancouver Kraft Corporation to Sorg Paper Company has been given by J. A. Aull, of Middletown, O., president of the Sorg Company, along with additional details of the new

E. T. Turner, for several years associated with the Sorg Paper Company, has been appointed executive vice president of the newly organized Sorg Pulp Company and he will spend a good deal of his time in British Columbia in direct charge of the Port Mellon operations. Mr. Turner has been in Vancouver, B.C., arranging preliminary details in con-

nection with the expansion program. Trig Iverson, who was plant superintendent at Port Mellon during the regime of Vancouver Kraft Corporation, will continue in that ca-pacity, according to R. H. Tupper, K.C., solicitor for the company at Vancouver.

Plans of the Sorg Pulp Company, capitalized at \$1,500,000 as an operating wholly owned subsidiary of Sorg Paper Company, the latter dating back to the 1850's as a factor in paper production in the Middle West, involve the expenditure of more than \$1,100,000 during the next two years in general plant expansion so as to bring present production of 20,000 tons of kraft pulp up to 40,000 tons annually. The entire production will go to the parent company at Middletown.

The Sorg interests paid \$1,500,000 for the mill at Port Mellon which had been owned and operated under the name Vancouver Kraft Corporation by the Leadbetter interests of Portland, Ore., for several months. Prior to that time the company, even then controlled by Leadbetter, was known as Port Mellon Operating Company. It had an agreement to sell its entire output to Japanese buyers, but the Sino-Japanese war and other factors led to the withdrawal of that business and the mill was forced to suspend production in the summer of 1937. Prior to that brief productive phase of its career, the Port Mellon plant has experienced a series of ups and downs.

Purchase by the Sorg organization, which had taken a two-year

option on the plant last November after contracting for its entire production, has been welcomed by the British Columbia industry as it will insure stability and give the Port Mellon project the assurance of continued operation.

Before the war the Sorgs obtained most of their kraft pulp from Scandinavia, and their contract with Vancouver Kraft Corporation was designed to offset that loss. However, the 20,000-ton capacity was insufficient to meet requirements, and the Sorg company felt that it would be more satisfactory to take over ownership of the B. C. plant and carry out the necessary expansion on its own account.

Negotiations proceeded slowly at first because of the complications brought about by wartime exchange conditions. The Canadian government has given its full approval of the deal and regards it of special importance in view of the fact that the plant's operations will bring U. S. exchange into Canada.

Mechanical changes in the mill's setup have not yet been definitely determined, and it is realized that slowness in making delivery of required equipment will delay execution of the complete program for doubling production.

U. S. Replaces Britain As Newfoundland's Market

 Although in normal times Newfound-land marketed the greater portion of its output of newsprint in the United Kingdom, in recent months the main direc-tion of this trade has shifted to the United States, reports to the Department of Commerce show. During the first five months of the current year, shipments of this item from Newfoundland to the American market aggregated 82,197 tons, a total approximately one-third in excess of the corresponding period of 1940.

During the 1941 five month period ex-ports to the United Kingdom decreased by 50 per cent as compared with the pre-ceding year. This change in the destination of newsprint exports is said to be more profitable because it enables producers to obtain payment in the form of United States currency, which is at a premium in Newfoundland.

U.S. June Pulp Production Under May - Stocks Decrease

Production of wood pulp in the • Production of wood pulp in the United States during June showed a slight decrease from the preceding month and was on a par with output in April, according to the monthly report of the United States Pulp Producers Association. Production in June amounted to 679 234 short tops are during to the 679,234 short tons, air dry weight, of all grades except soda, semi-chemical and off-quality pulps, compared with all grades except soda, semi-chemical and off-quality pulps, compared with 704,674 tons in May and 80,295 tons in April. In March of this year, production was 674,783 short tons; in February, 600,065 tons, and in January, 657,659 tons. These figures are not total United States production, but represent the output of those mills reporting to the United States Pulp Producers Association. Association.

Association.

The June production reported to the Association consisted of 142,642 tons of bleached sulphite, with 100 per cent of the industry's capacity reporting, against 140,945 tons in the preceding month; 89,909 tons of unbleached sulphics. phite, 95 per cent of the industry reporting, against 92,501 tons; 347,339 tons of sulphate, 96 per cent of the industry reporting, against 355,960 tons, and 99,344 tons of ground wood, 67 per cent of the industry reporting com-pared with 115,268 tons. Thus, the largest decline in output in June as compared with May was in ground wood, which probably was due to low water in mill streams.

Used and Shipments

Pulp producers in the United States used 540,191 tons of pulp they produced in June, contrasted with 560,974 tons in May; shipped 130,066 tons within the United States, against 113,957 tons, and exported 14,820 tons, against 19,-

Stocks on Hand

Stocks on hand at the end of June for our own use and for sale, of pulp of own manufacture but not including purchased pulp, totaled 133,441 short tons, compared with 139,182 tons a month previously. Stocks at the end of June comprised 34,362 tons of bleached sulphite, against 32,895 tons a month earlier; 19,463 tons of unbleached sulphite, against 22,487 tons; 24,341 tons of sulphate, against 27,186 tons and 55,275 tons of ground wood, against 56,614 tons.

Inland Empire Reports Profit For 1940 and First Half of 1941

● The Inland Empire Paper Company of Millwood, Washington, reported to its stockholders at the annual meeting August 20th, that operations during 1940 had resulted in a net profit of \$119,916, after all c h a r g e s, including payments of \$134,705 on notes to the RFC and to banks, depreciation and taxes.

In a statement signed by A. W. Witherspoon, president, and Chester A. Buckland, general manager, the stockholders were told that the company had a net profit of \$51,245 for the first six months of 1941 after provision for income taxes of

\$21,962.

The company's position has improved and current assets are now 3.9 times current liabilities.

The directors were reelected with the exception of John Alexander of Port Edwards, Wisconsin, who resigned and was succeeded by Eugene Enloe, president of the Washington Trust Company of Spokane. The reelected directors were: A. W. Witherspoon, C. A. Buckland, W. H. Cowles, Jr., W. W. Witherspoon, C. A. Mowery and L. A. Stilson. Officers reelected were: A. W. Witherspoon, president; L. A. Stilson, vice president; and C. A. Buckland, general manager.



CHESTER A. BUCKLAND, General Manager, Inland Empire Paper Co.

The Inland Empire Paper Company has been steadily improving its production facilities in recent years aiming toward the more economical manufacture of its sulphite and groundwood papers, including newsprint, poster, book and miscellaneous papers.

Canadian Pulp Exports Rise in July

Exports of wood pulp from Canada were on a high level during the month of July, reaching a total of 131,873 short tons of all classes of pulp—mechanical and chemical—having a total declared value of \$7,901,704, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Owing to wartime regulations, only statistics showing total exports of pulp from Canada are published.

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The July exports from the Dominion were well above 111,055 tons valued at \$6,817,811 in the preceding month, and also higher than the 103,848 tons valued at \$6,099,340 exported in the similar month last year. The exports from Canada in July last included 44,021 short tons of bleached sulphite, of a value of \$3,331,601; 41,252 tons of unbleached sulphite valued at \$2,444,077; 18,617 tons of sulphate pulp valued at \$1,257,583; 2,596 tons of pulp screenings of a value of \$43,623, and 23,877 tons of mechanical pulp valued at \$725,588.

Raus Vacation In Southern California

• Irving T. Rau, secretary-treasurer and purchasing agent, St. Helens Pulp and Paper Company, St. Helens, Oregon, went on vacation to Los Angeles August 29th, with Mrs. Rau. They returned September 9th.

Pulp and Paper Industry Participating In Western Safety Conference

To be held at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle, September 22-26th. Pulp and Paper Sessions on September 23rd and 24th.

• The seventh annual Western Safety Conference will be held in Seattle, Washington, at the Olympic Hotel, September 22-26th, and the pulp and paper industry of the Pacific Northwest will participate with a separate safety program of its own.

General chairman of the Pulp and Paper Section, John W. Bagwill, has arranged the following two-day program. The first session will be held on Tuesday afternoon, September 23rd, at 2 p. m. when R. L. Forney, director of the Industrial Division of the National Safety Council, Chicago, will speak on "Finding and Correcting Industrial Accident Causes."

Following the presentation of Mr.

Forney's paper there will be a general discussion of the points brought out by him and a question and answer period with Mr. Forney answering any questions the men may ask.

The second session will be held Wednesday morning, September 24th, at 10 a.m. Otto R. Hartwig, social security and general safety supervisor for Crown Zellerbach Corporation and Rayonier Incorporated, will speak on "Workmen's Compensation Laws in Washington and Oregon in Relation to the Pulp and Paper Industry." A discussion and question and answer period will follow Mr. Hartwig's address.

The third session, to be held at 2 p. m. Wednesday afternoon, will

be an "Information Please" program with four men, picked from among the pulp and paper mill men present, answering questions on mill safety handed to the chairman in advance. The entire afternoon will be devoted to this panel discussion.

V. C. Gault, personnel and safety supervisor, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, Washington, will serve as chairman of the Pulp and Paper Section meetings and will lead the panel discussion.

Preparations for the industry's participation in the Western Safety Conference were made at a meeting in Olympia, Washington, July 10th, attended by 18 safety men from

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Northwest mills. Mr. Bagwill, personnel and safety supervisor, Grays Harbor Division, Rayonier Incorporated, Hoquiam, Washington, served as chairman of the preliminary meeting and was chosen general chairman to carry through the program for the Seattle meeting.

Pulp and paper mill men attending the July meeting were: R. H. Williams, Crown Zellerbach Corporation and Rayonier Incorporated, Portland; Glen E. Masterson, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Longview; Fred Pontin, Olympia, Crown Zellerbach and Rayonier; M. R. Cashman, Port Angeles Division, Crown Zellerbach Corporation; Ralph Lawrence, Port Angeles Division, Fibreboard Products, Inc.; Ronald Fetterly, Rayonier Incorporated, Tacoma Division; Wallace C. Crait, Rayonier Incorporated, Shelton Division.

Evan Wood, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Everett; George McKay, Rayonier Incorporated, Grays Harbor Division; Boyd Wickwire and F. Fotherengill, Longview Fibre Company, Longview; S. W. Grimes, Rayonier Incorporated, Port Angeles Division; F. L. Ziel, National Paper Product Division, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Port Townsend, Wash.; V. C. Gault, Crown Willamette Paper Co., Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas; J. A. Ream, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, West Linn, Oregon; Ted Kepner, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Cathlamet, Washington; and John W. Bagwill, Rayonier Incorporated, Grays Harbor Division, Hoquiam.

National Safety Congress Meets in Chicago Oct. 6-10th

The National Safety Congress and Exposition will be held this year at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, October 6-10th. Paper and Pulp Section metings will be held in room 430-A on the fourth floor of the Stevens Hotel starting Monday. day afternoon, October 6th, at 2:30. Other sessions will be held in the same room Tuesday morning and afternoon. Thursday, the section will hold a lunch-

Thursday, the section will hold a luncheon followed by an afternoon of discussion of pulp and paper safety problems. On Monday afternoon at 3:15, R. B. Robertson, vice president of the Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Hamilton, Ohio, will present a paper on "Accident Control as a Phase of Operation in the Paper and Pulp Industry."

The Thursday afternoon session will be given over to a discussion of "What Would You Do?" a safety exchange, which will provide an opportunity for representatives of the pulp and paper industries to ask questions concerning their accident problems as well as to contribute ideas and experiences for the benefit ute ideas and experiences for the benefit of others.

Sam Salmonson Named Chairman Superintendent's Meeting

To be held in Seattle, December 5th and 6th

Niles M. Anderson, chairman of the Pacific Coast Division of the American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents Association, has announced the appointment of Sam A. Salmonson, assistant superintendent of the Soundview Pulp Company, Everett, as general chairman of the Division's December meeting.

The December meeting will be held Friday and Saturday, December 5th and 6th at the New Washington Hotel.

Assisting Mr. Salmonson as cochairmen are Andrew D. Hawley of the Pacific Coast Supply Company, Seattle, and Walter A. Salmonson, Simonds Worden White Company,

Registration will begin Friday noon and the afternoon will be given over to golf, mill visits and bowling. In the evening one of the famous superintendents' get-together parties will be held at the hotel.

Saturday morning will start off with a breakfast for the men at 8:30. An hour later the technical program will begin and two or three papers will be presented. The technical program is being arranged by Merrill E. Norwood, paper mill super-intendent of the Columbia River Paper Mills at Vancouver, Washington, and first vice chairman of the Pacific Coast Division.

The noon luncheon will be a stag affair and the highlight will be an address by an executive of the in-

Round Table Discussion

The Superintendents Round Table Discussion will be held on Saturday afternoon under the chairmanship of George H. McGregor, superintendent, Longview Mill, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, and second vice chairman of the Pacific Coast Division. Mr. McGregor would like to have men who expect to attend to send in questions in advance to facilitate the planning of the discussion program.

Saturday evening will be given over to a banquet and dinner dance.

As the chairmen expect the ladies will want to do their Christmas shopping the parties Friday and Saturday evenings are the only events scheduled for them.

Further details of the program will be published in the October and

November issues of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY.

Reservations should be made with Andrew D. Hawley, 805 White Building, Seattle.

British Columbia News Mills To Feel Australian **Cut Next Year**

 Although British Columbia newsprint by rationing of paper consumption in Australia, they expect to feel the pinch early next year. So far, while Australia has severely curtailed the use of newsprint, the extent of the rationing has been apply sould be the the total to the terms. been only equal to the volume of news-print previously purchased from the United Kingdom and which is now un-available owing to war conditions. Regardless of the cut in Australian re-quirements, newsprint producers face the

prospect without anxiety as they have markets elsewhere ready to take all they can produce.

Under the seven-year contract Canadian newsprint mills undertook to sup-ply Australia with 175,000 tons yearly. A reduction of 55 per cent in consumption, effected recently, resulted in sharp curtailment.

Up till now most of the reduction in B. C. newsprint sales to Australia has been more due to ship shortage than to rationing, but desire to conserve ex-change is the major reason for Aus-tralia's new program of cutting down on purchases.

Several months ago the agreement with Australia was amended whereby payment would be made in Canadian rather than U. S. funds, but this concession was evidently not sufficient. A new curtailment plan is being worked out.



SAM A. SALMONSON, Appointed Chairman for Superintendents' Meeting.

TAPPI Schedules 1941-1942 **Dinner Meetings**

First meeting will be held in Everett, Tuesday evening, October 7th.

• The Pacific Section of TAPPI will hold seven dinner meetings from October 1941 through May of 1942 according to an announcement by Edward P. Wood, vice chairman of the Pacific Section and technical director, Longview Mill, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

Mr. Wood, who is in charge of the dinner meeting programs, states that the schedule was worked out at a recent meeting of Pacific Section officers, attended by Carl E. Braun, vice president and mill manager, Hawley Pulp & Paper Company, chairman of the Pacific Section; Fred Shaneman, vice president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, secretary-treasurer of the Pacific Section; Fred A. Olmsted, technical supervisor, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zeller-bach Corporation, Camas, member of the executive committee and past chairman; and Harry H. Richmond, chief engineer of the Electric Steel Foundry Company, Portland, member of the executive committee.

The first meeting of the 1941-1942 season will be held in Everett, Washington on Tuesday evening, October 7th at the Hotel Monte Cristo. All meetings are held at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday evenings.

On November 4th the Pacific Section will meet at Camas, Washington; On January 6th in Longview; on Febraury 3rd in Tacoma; on March 3rd in Portland; on April 7th in Port Angeles; and, on May 5th in Vancouver, B. C. The last meeting is tentative. Whether this meeting will be held or not will be announced early in 1942.

The October Program

Vice chairman Wood announces the October 7th program as follows:

"Sulphur Dioxide Recovery from Sulphite Vomit Stacks," will be the subject of a paper presented by Donald G. Felthous of the engineering staff, Longview Mill, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Longview. Mr. Felthous' paper will be entered in the contest for the Shibley Award.

A second paper will be presented, the title to be announced later.

Also on the program will be a sound moving picture recently completed by the American Viscose Corporation, entitled, "Rayon-A New Frontier of Progress."

The Shibley Award

· Carl E. Braun, chairman of the Pacific Section, has addressed letters to each Pacific Coast mill manager pointing out the benefits to be derived from the preparation of a Shibley Award Contest paper within his own organization.

The man who prepares a paper, emphasized Mr. Braun, develops himself and he becomes more valuable to the mill employing him. The preparation of a good paper requires the analysis of facts, experiments, logical reasoning and then the marshaling of the material into its simplest effective form. The preparation of each paper, he pointed out, benefits the mill for whom the individual works and likewise the industry as a whole.

These benefits, he said, are derived by all who enter papers in the contest, and in the end are more important than the immediate objective of winning the annual \$50 prize for the best paper presented at a TAPPI dinner meeting by a Pa-

cific Coast mill man.

The Shibley Award papers are judged 60 per cent on the value of the paper to the industry and 40 per cent upon its presentation.

The 1940-1941 Shibley Award went to Milton J. Franklin, laboratory assistant, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, for his paper on "The Measurement of Wire Wear and Wire Life." h

Camas Paper Makers **Hold Labor Day Picnic**

The Papermakers Local number 130, Camas, Washington, held its seventh annual picnic, Sunday, August 31st, at Lewisville park near Washougal. About Lewisville park near Washougal. About 500 of the members, their families and friends attended. All of the paper machines of the Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, at Camas, were shut down for the day, making it possible for most of the paper makers to attend.

In a softball game between the machine room and the finishing room there was a lot of enthusiastic competition. but the

lot of enthusiastic competition, but the final score was an "umpire's tie." The finishing room team was victorious over the machine room in a tug-of-war, with

twelve men on a team.

The children's sports included threelegged race, shoe race, crab race and the 50-yard dash. Adult competition in 50-yard dash and wheel-barrow races is said to have brought forth "keen competi-

Free refreshments included ice cream, soda pop and hot coffee.

TAPPI Dinner Meeting Schedule 1941-1942

The first meeting on the 1941-1942 Dinner Meeting schedule of the Pacific Section of TAPPI will be held on Tuesday evening. October 7th, at the Monte Cristo Hotel in Everett, Washington. Time, 6:30 p. m.

Following is the complete schedule of Pacific Section Dinner Meetings:

October 7th.....Everett, Washington November 4th......Camas, Washington January 6th.....Longview, Washington February 3rd......Tacoma, Washington March 3rd.....Portland, Oregon April 7th.....Port Angeles, Washington May 5th....Vancouver, B. C. (Tentative)

Papermakers and Associates To Meet October 2nd

• The Papermakers and Associates of Southern California will hold a dinner meeting the evening of October 2nd at the Mona Lisa Cafe in Los Angeles.

Chairman Herman L. Joachim announces that the program will have as its main subject "Printing and Printing Ink in Relation to Paper." A second feature will be a speaker on labor relations following up the August 7th talk on the

same subject.

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A moving picture will complete the program.

Papermakers and Associates meet every other month on the first Thursday evening in the month. Reservations for any of the meetings should be sent to John Van Ounsem, Pioneer Division, The Flintkote Company, Box 2218, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California.

Everett's Modern Office Building Well Under Way

• The modern office building under construction by the Everett Pulp & Paper Company at Everett, Washington, will be completed early in November, according to W. J. Pilz, secretary and manager.

The new office will face the street on the west side of the Great Northern Railway tracks directly across from the present office quarters. The structure will cover an area 45 by 75 feet, will be three stories high, with a full concrete basement. Construction is of the heavy mill type with brick walls.

The entire building will be air conditioned and equipped with flourescent lighting. Executive offices will be on the ground floor. Accounting and other general offices will be on the top floor. The basement will contain space for storage and filing, rest rooms, recreation and din-

ing rooms and a kitchenette for the office employees.

The latest type of intercommunication and paging system will be installed for connecting the various offices and connecting the offices with the several departments of the mill.

The present office building will be used for foremen's offices and for other miscellaneous purposes.

Paper Exports Up 12½% in Five Months

● In point of value exports of paper and manufactures from the United States continue to climb. Shipments out of the country during the first five months of the current year totaled in declared value \$28,604,731, showing a rise of \$3,190,463, or 12.5 per cent, above exports valued at \$25,414,268 in the similar period of 1940, according to U. S. Department of Commerce figures.

"We're Not Hollering"

Says the Port Townsend, Washington Leader in an editorial in the August 28th issue. Quoting in full:

"The state tax commission has ordered the county board of equalization to meet for a period not to exceed 15 days, starting next Tuesday (September 2nd) for the purpose, as stated by the tax commission, of equalizing the valuations of the kraft mill property with the remainder of the property in the county.

"In a notice sent to the county assessor, the tax commission declares that 'this undervaluation, if permitted to stand, would result in great tax discrimination in favor of the corporation and against other tax-payers of Jefferson County . . .'

payers of Jefferson County . . .'
"So we are being discriminated against! Well, well. Funny, but we haven't heard anybody hollering about it. Not a single instance of

anyone resenting the mill valuation has come to our attention.

"People here are glad they have their kraft mill, regardless of its valuation. The Zellerbach people came to the assistance of Port Townsend and this vicinity in 1927 when the outlook was very, very dark here. Millions of dollars in payroll money has since been spent here, jobs have been provided for hundreds of persons. And now we are told we're being discriminated against.

"According to the notice the assessor received, the valuation as it stands would deprive the state, county and other taxing units of revenue they are entitled to. The county seems to be getting along all right, in fact very much better than it would if we were not fortunate enough to have the mill. Perhaps the state wants more money to spend foolishly.

James Middleton Wins Car In Salmon Derby

James H. Middleton, boiler repairman at the Port Angeles mill of Rayonier Incorporated, is "kingfish" of that town's pulp and paper mill anglers for 1941—at least in financial results.

Middleton captured the second largest salmon in the eighth annual Port Angeles Salmon Derby finals, held August 30 and 31, and thereby won a new Pontiac automobile. His fish weighed 29 pounds, 7 ounces.

On a radio broadcast at the end of the competition, when prizes were awarded, Jim admitted he is a single man. Announcer Bill Gavin of Station KJR, handling the broadcast, thereupon invited the girls of Port Angeles to "come and get him and that new car."

Dozens of pulp and paper mill workers were among the 500 Derby finalists and some were among the minor prize winners. George Lawrence, shift foreman in the Crown Zellerbach newsprint plant's groundwood mill, didn't even fish but walked off with a \$150 merchandise draw prize. He had a lusty crow over the boys who bounced around on the saltchuck all day and won nothing.



JAMES H. MIDDLETON Salmon Derby Winner

Pulp Prices Unchanged For Fourth Quarter

Shortage to be accentuated by government requirements for wood pulp.

• In this era of rising prices, government efforts notwithstanding, it is news when an industry maintains its prices particularly when those prices have been in effect since July 1, 1940.

The United States wood pulp industry has again contributed toward market stability in the paper industry by reaffirming its prices for the fourth quarter of the current year. This was done in the face of rising costs which together with taxes are reducing profits to a little less each month. Wood costs are higher, considerably higher and eventually these and other factors will force an increase in the cost of wood pulp bought by the paper mills.

The latter part of August the Pulp Division Weyerhaeuser Timber Company informed its customers there would be no change. On August 29th Rayonier Incorporated announced "that current prices on its regular grades of paper, specialty and dissolving pulps for the domestic market will remain unchanged for the fourth quarter of this year (October 1 to December 31, 1941)."

The present domestic prices: \$72.50 per short ton for bleached sulphite of paper grades; \$63.50 for unbleached sulphite; \$81.50 for bleached sulphate and \$66.00 for bleached soda pulp, all on an ex dock Altantic seaboard basis, were put into effect on July 1, 1940.

Rayon or dissolving bleached sulphite pulps range from a base price of \$75 per short ton air dry weight ex dock Atlantic ports, to \$100 for the top grades, including acetylating pulps.

Prices for spot delivery of the several grades are, of course, higher than the quarterly contract prices but little spot pulp is available. The market situation is tight and shows promise of becoming even tighter with paper and board production rolling along at top speed.

A shortage appears to be in the making, but like the gas shortage on the Atlantic Coast we will not do anything about it until we personally run into it. Until then few people will beileve it is coming. We are so used to being urged to use more gas and more paper that we cannot conceive of an insufficient supply.

Bellingham Bowling Season Under Way

The bowling season has once more brought out an enthusiastic group from the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company's mill at Bellingham. Eight teams will be enrolled in the Pulp Mill League with a full twenty-eight week schedule to be played out at the Century Alleys. The management is sponsoring a team from the mill in the Major League of Bellingham, the fastest circuit in the city.

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Members of this team will include some of the better bowlers from the pulp mill such as George Monkres, Carl Paulsen, Marion Keyes, Al Hartnell, Walter Groves, Joe Kemphaus and Jim Moena.

At a meeting of the Puget Sound bowlers Ed Scribner was chosen president and Walter Groves as secretary. Mr. Scribner announced that the mill management was furnishing sweaters to all the bowlers in the Pulp Mill League.

COMPARISON OF WOOD PULP EXPORTS

Five Months 1940 and 1941

(Tons of 2000 Pounds)

Grade:	1940	1941
Bleached Sulphite:		
Rayon and Special Chemical Grades	40,466	22,480
Other	44,342	35,599
Total	84,808	58,079
Unbleached Sulphite	27,741	31,416
Bleached Sulphate	6,543	4,633
Unbleached Sulphate	44,504	63,804
Screenings & Other Wood Pulp	2,969	4,703
Soda	5,484	1,351
Total All Grades	172,049	163,986

Source: American Paper & Pulp Association.

COMPARISON OF WOOD PULP IMPORTS

Six Months 1940 and 1941

(Tons of 2000 Pounds)

Type of Pulp	Fin	land	Nor	way	Swee	len	Can	ada	Otl		To All Co	
Type of Pulp	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Mechanical Unbleached.	1,226				8,530		85,127	82,180			94,883	82,186
Unbleached Sulphite Bleached Sulphite:	21,740	5,748	1,646		122,243			142,766	4,801		252,472	
Rayon & Special Chemical Grades	********	********	******	********		******	58,722	54,886			58,722	54,886
Other	9,736	836	10,822	*******	17,535		98,123	128,006	1,552		137,768	
Unbleached Sulphate	31,339	5,964	4,722		106,207		33,864	54,460	*******		176,132	60,424
Bleached Sulphate	1,303	661			23,925	*******	28,718	35,862			53,946	36,52
Soda			*****	******	1,330		4,332	6,512			5,662	6,51
Total	65,344	13,209	17,190		279,770		410,928	504,672	6,353		779,585	517,88
Per Cent Change, 1941 over 1940		-79.7%			*******		******	+22.8%		******		—33.5 %

The above figures include screenings.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.

Mechanical Recovery of Solids in Paper Mill White Water

by W. W. KING*

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THE subject of mechanical clarification of white water is so broad that it is impossible to cover the field thoroughly in the time allotted here this evening, but I will go into the subject as thoroughly in the subject as the

oughly as time permits. Previous to 1923 all paper mill white water was handled on savealls constructed like conventional cylinder deckers or on so-called side hill savealls which consisted of an inclined screen over which the white water flowed. The screen caught the larger fibers and some of the fillers. A large percentage of the fine fibers passed through the screen resulting in comparatively poor recovery of the white water solids. A real need for a filter or saveall that would reduce fiber losses and also recover fine and costly fillers such as clay, pigments, etc., had been recognized for sometime. During the year 1923 to 1924 experimental installations were made in Eastern mills but results were not considered sufficiently satisfactory by mill officials to warrant the installation of vacuum save-

As the vacuum saveall is an adaptation of the vacuum filter, I believe that it would be in order at this point to give a brief history of the vacuum filter and vacuum filtration. Filtration has been defined as the separation of suspended particles from a fluid by passage through a pervious body.

The process of filtering water and wines by primitive means has been carried out since civilization has existed, but practically no advance in method from simple straining through cloth or paper was made until quite recent times.

Although general principles on which all industrial filters are now constructed were known years ago, it has been necessary to work out a great many mechanical details to produce an operating filter. Most of the improvements have been made in the last twenty-five or thirty years.

Early Filters

• Late in the nineteenth century the Moore and the Butters filters were introduced. Both operated on the vacuum principle and briefly were rectangular metal leaves covered with a cloth filtering medium suspended in a tank into which the solution to be filtered was pumped. Moore suspended leaves connected to a source of vacuum in the tank of solution until a cake was formed of sufficient thickness, then, with the vacuum still on to hold the cake, the leaves were lifted out of the tank by a crane and transferred to another tank containing the wash solution. Vacuum was still applied and the wash solution drawn through the cake. The leaves were then lifted out of the wash solution and were transferred to the discharge station where the cake was discharged from the leaves by shutting off the vacuum and applying compressed air to blow off the cake.

In the case of the Butters filter, the leaves were not moved. Instead the leaves submerged in a tank containing the solution until a cake was formed. The tank was then emptied and refilled with wash solution, and the wash operation took place. After washing the cake, the tank was emptied of wash solution and the cake was discharged in the same tank by shutting off the vacuum and applying the air. These filters were used almost exclusively for washing cyanidation residues in metallurgical work.

The results obtained with the Moore and the Butters filters were not very satisfactory. The large area required meant a high initial cost, and the large amount of labor necessary meant a high operating cost. These factors made it hard to justify the installation of these filters. Both these filters handle the materials by the intermittent or batch process, and the results were largely dependent upon the skill of the operator.

A forerunner of the continuous vacuum filter was employed toward the end of the last century to handle easily filtered material. It consisted of a drum, like a barrel, with holes bored through the staves and mounted on two bearings so as to revolve about its horizontal axis. The barrel or drum was covered with filter cloth and vacuum was applied to the interior of the drum through one of the trunnions. A bent pipe that reached almost to the bottom of the drum extended through this trunnion. The drum was rotated in a

tank containing the material to be filtered. The filtered liquid and the air were both removed through the bent suction pipe. Cleaning of the filter cloth was intermittent and was accomplished by stopping the machine and hosing off the cloth or cleaning it with a brush. This crude filter, while it accomplished certain results, was not of much practical value, and improvements were necessary.

The First Continuous Vacuum Filter

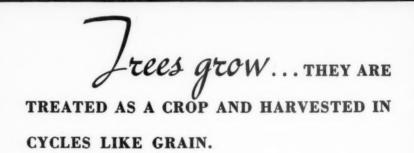
● In the early 1900's, several prominent engineers were endeavoring to invent a filter which would operate continuously, and in 1907 Mr. E. L. Oliver designed, built and installed the first Oliver filter. This continuous vacuum drum filter was put into successful operation at the North Star Mine, Grass Valley, California, at that time.

The Oliver filter consists of a cylindrical drum mounted on horizontal trunnions. The peripherial surface of the cylinder or dram is divided into shallow compartments by division strips. Each compartment is covered with special drainage grid which supports the filter cloth. The filter cloth is held in place, in most cases by spiral wire winding. From each compartment of the drum a suction pipe is carried through one of the trunnions to the automatic valve which controls both the application of the vacuum for forming the cake and the admission of the compressed air for the discharge of the cake.

The drum is partially submerged in an open tank containing the pulp to be filtered, and the cake is formed as each section of the drum passes through this pulp. When the cake formed leaves the pulp as the section rises from the surface, the cake is either washed or the cake on the section is dried as thoroughly as possible before discharge.

On the descending side of the drum is a means of removing the cake. Either a scraper, a doctor, a discharge roll, or a vacuum discharger is used. Just before the section of the drum reaches the point of discharge, the vacuum is shut off and is not applied again to the section until the section is submerged in the pulp.

^{*}Engineer, Oliver United Filters Inc., Oakland, California. Presented at the meeting of Papermakers and Associates of Southern California, Los Angeles, August 7, 1941.



On its fast growing timber stands in the South, Rayonier practices "selective cutting on a stand improvement program."

Diseased and crooked trees are removed. Only trees which have gained maximum growth are used for pulpwood. Cutover and barren areas are seeded or replanted. Trees which produce a sufficient volume of wood to maintain an average production of one cord per acre per year will provide the "Forests of Tomorrow", insuring a continuous domestic source of supply.

RAYONIER

Better Pulps For Better Performance

Mills: Hoquiam • Port angeles • shelton • tacoma, wash. and fernandina, fla.

Executive Offices: 343 sansome street, san francisco

Sales: 122 east 42nd street, new york

As mentioned above, the vacuum saveall is an adaptation of the conventional Oliver filter. In the saveall as in the case of pulp filters, larger hydraulic capacity is required than with the filter for metallurgical, or similar uses. The larger hydraulic capacity is obtained by using larger filtrate piping in the drum, using a larger automatic valve and by correctly designing the sections to allow a quick getaway of the filtrate.

In 1924 tests were made in a West Coast Mill and a commercial size saveall was installed early in 1925. At this time the plan of using an individual saveall for each paper machine and the addition of machine furnish as a filter aid or sweetener was developed. This addition of a sweetener or filter aid was the deciding factor in making the vacuum saveall a success.

Efficient Oliver saveall operation is obtained by adding enough sweetener stock to the white water so the sheet formed under vacuum is ½" to ½" in thickness. The mixture of sweetener stock and white water solids form a porous sheet, and the water discharge is filtered through this sheet. The fine fibers and fillers are retained and returned with the sheet to the stock chest.

Amount of Sweetener Stock

• The amount of sweetener stock required is usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the weight of solids contained in the white water. As an example when white water contains 6.0 lbs. solids per 1000 gallons enough sweetener stock should be added so that the mixture sent to the saveall will contain 6.0 lbs. white water solids and 15.0 lbs. sweetener stock or a total of 21.0 pounds per thousand gallons.

The recoveries that can be made are dependent on the character of stock and filler to be handled.

The sweetener used depends on the type of paper being produced at the mill and the type of sweetener available. In a newsprint mill most of the fiber in the white water is groundwood. Here the sulphite stock is used as a sweetener and in most cases the entire amount of sulphite is mixed with the white water just ahead of the saveall. In mills where kraft or papers consisting mostly of sulphite are being made, unjordaned machine furnish is usually used as a sweetener.

Cylinder Speed

• The speed at which the cylinder on the saveall revolves is an important factor. It is desirable to run the cylinder at as low a speed as possible and still get the desired ca-

pacity and at the same time keep the unit down to a reasonable size. The reason that it is desirable to operate the cylinder at slow speed is that most of the fiber that passes through the wire does so at the instant the wire is submerged in the stock in the vat and, therefore, it is desirable to have as few immersions as possible per minute. The quantity of solids in the filtrate from the vacuum saveall run from ½ lbs. to 1½ lbs. per 1000 gallons depending on the character of the white water being handled and the kind of sweetener being used.

Getting back to the matter of cylinder speeds again, the Oliver United Filters Inc., have developed a very unique speed control arrangement. It consists of a diaphragm in the wall of the vat. Under normal conditions the level of the pulp in the vat will be just below this diaphragm. Under this condition the cylinder operates at its lowest speed. As more white water comes to the saveall, and the level in the vat rises, pressure is exerted on this diaphragm which actuates a mechanism that increases the speed of the cylinder. The increased speed takes care of the additional volume coming to the saveall and when the saveall has caught up with this additional load and the level in the vat drops back to normal the speed of the cylinder is automatically slowed down to a minimum.

Materials of construction of a vacuum saveall are important and have undergone considerable revision and refinement since the first savealls were built. The first savealls were made of steel and wood. As it became necessary to provide units that would resist corrosion and would not contaminate stock, it was necessary to go to cooper bearing alloys and in some cases to stainless steel. In the past few years since such great strides have been made in the use of rubber covering it has been found that for the majority of installations a rubber covered saveall makes the ideal unit. In this type of construction all parts of the machine that come in contact with either pulp or filtrate are rubber covered. The only exception is the facing wire and drainage deck which can be of either stainless steel, monel or bronze.

The flowsheet around the saveall has been pretty much standardized although adaptations usually have to be made to suit each particular installation. The white water connection from the paper machine is made from the couch pit. The excess water from the wire pit overflows into the

couch pit and we also have the couch showers and the trim from the sheet at this point. This white water from the couch pit is pumped to the flowbox on the saveall. The sweetener stock is added in the white water line where it is mixed with white water. A further slight mixing occurs in the flowbox but the principle function of the flowbox is to evenly distribute the flow to the saveall vat. Where the sheet from the saveall is sent depends on the type of paper being made in the machine. In the case of a newsprint mill, the sheet is sent to the sulphite chest. In the case of kraft or sulphite paper the sheet is usually returned to the machine chest. The filtrate from the saveall, as it is very low in fiber content is in most cases re-used in the mill although in some instances it is desirable to send this filtrate to the

In the case of vacuum savealls each installation is a problem in itself. Although there are certain general characteristics that apply to all installations, it is necessary to run tests on each prospective installation in order to accurately determine the proper unit for the job. For this work we have portable test kits. Size as well as type is very important in saveall installations. It is almost as fatal to have a saveall too large as too small.

In closing, I want to express my thanks and also the appreciation of the Oliver United Filters Inc., for the opportunity of appearing here tonight. I hope that some information has been given that will be useful to you. If there are any points that have not been made clear, I shall be glad to have you ask questions and I shall do my best to answer them. Thank you.

Longview Fibre Men Form Bowling League

• Longview Fibre Bowling League, made up of teams of the various departments of of the Longview Fibre Company, Longview, Washington, is to start 27 weeks of competition September 18th. There are nine teams consisting of seven to eight players each.

Officers of the league are Carl Fahlstrom, president; Harry Boardman, vicepresident; and Tom Mendenhall, secretary-treasurer.

The matches are to be held weekly in the Longview bowling alleys.

Art Zimmerman

Recovering From Pneumonia

Arthur Zimmerman, general manager, Pacific Paperboard Company, Longview, Washington, took ill with the flu early in August. This later turned into pneumonia, confining him to the Longview Memorial hospital for several weeks. He is expected to return home early in September.

Board Mills Initiate Waste Saving Campaign

• A large group of waste paper consumers, including mills both large and small, have undertaken actively a program whereby it is hoped the saving of waste paper will be appreciably stimulated. To date 37 paperboard mills have enrolled in this activity, and it is expected that many of the roofing mills, as well as book paper mills will also cooperate. The list of consumers of waste paper participating in this activity has been increasing daily.

It is planned to use spot radio announcements, newspaper advertisements and signs stressing the need for waste paper as a material essential to national defense and that waste paper is of value and that it is patriotic to save and sell it. Prospective savers of waste paper will be urged to make use of existing facilities for the collection and handling of waste paper wherever such facilities are available.

As at present contemplated, the program will be centered in 34 key cities, north, east, south, and west to the Rocky Mountains.

The committee in charge, which is known as the Conservation Committee of the Waste Paper Consuming Industries, as at present constituted, consists of-chairman: W. H. Beckwith, vice president, Morris Paper Mills, Morris, Illinois. Members: J. J. Brossard, vice president, Container Corp. of America, Philadelphia, Pa. Norman F. Greenway, vice president, Robert Gair Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. H. M. Kieckhefer, vice president, Kieckhefer Container Co., Camden, N. J. C. E. Nelson, president, Mac Sim Bar Paper Co., Otsego, Mich. G. G. Otto, vice president, Alton Box Board Co., Alton, Ill. Secretary-treasurer: H. S. Adler, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The total cost of the program may approximate a half million dollars. About one-fourth of this sum had been paid in as of August 25, 1941.

On September 6th the following progress report appeared in the newspapers in the Middle West and East.

An official Government-approved campaign for the reclamation of waste paper necessary for the manufacture of paper board and boxes vital to national defense was set under way this week in 32 key cities of the United States. Radio spot announcements amounting to \$2,000 per week in New York City alone began Thursday, with extensive newspaper and magazine advertising projected to start next week.

The drive which plans to rival the aluminum campaign in intensity, is being handled for the Conservation Committee of the Waste Paper Consuming Industries through the Olian Agency of St. Louis, with Frank Block as account executive. The firm of Davis-Leiber, of New York, has been retained to handle national publicity. Sixty thousand dol-lars will be spent on phone service to set up special switchboards for the expected influx of calls in the 32 cities under solicitation. A normal seventy-two per cent destruction of all waste paper on the market plus the wartime difficulties surrounding shipment of wood pulp from abroad, have seriously cut into the supply of waste paper now available for the manufacture of board and boxes. At the same time, the Government finds itself more and more in need of boxes for shipment of ammunition and goods relating to national defense.

The salvage campaign, which will outlaw the waste basket and the incinerator as final resting places for waste paper, hopes to organize housewives into paperpatriot brigades happy to serve their country by selling yesterday's newspapers at prices ranging from 25 to 35 cent per hundred pounds. Both newspaper and radio advertising will plug the Conservation Committee's local phone numbers. Ten thousand calls are anticipated daily. Paper will be called for, purchased, and re-sold through the regular dealer channels—a business strategy calculated to satisfy the housewife who sells, the collector who reaps the rewards of greater quantity, the box industry, and the United States Government.

The plan enious the full backing of R. M. Macy, OPA Price Administrator for the paper and pulp industry. The Government will signalize its approval by sending letters of appreciation to all citizens cooperating in the waste paper defense effort.

Attempt Made to Clarify Waste Paper Situation

On September 3rd the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply announced agreements aimed to relieve the unbalanced distribution of waste paper stocks in the east which, it is reported, has already caused the closing down of several plants.

Twenty-seven companies consuming large quantities of wastepaper have agreed individually with OPACS to allow wastepaper dealers or brokers under commitment to them to divert wastepaper supplies to other mills whose inventories are dangerously low. According to the understanding, each mill permitting such diversion first must have an adequate surplus inventory for its own requirements.

At the same time, OPACS made public a telegram which has been sent to approximately 60 wastepaper dealers and about 20 wastepaper consuming companies in the East calling attention to their previous individual agreements not to charge or bid more for the three basic grades of wastepaper than the prices as of June 16, 1941, plus differen-

tials and charges then in effect. No additional charges are to be imposed, the message said.

Because of certain misunderstandings of the situation, Leon Henderson, OPA CS administrator, undertook to clarify in detail the various steps taken by his office to stabilize the wastepaper market. These steps follow:

Stabilization Steps

1. On June 18, 1941, individual understandings to abide by wastepaper prices prevailing on June 16 and the differentials and charges then in effect were reached at a meeting with Eastern wastepaper dealers.

2. These understandings were reaffirmed at a further meeting July 25, with the effective date of the agreements extended to October 1.

3. At a meeting on August 8, 20 prominent wastepaper consuming companies in the New York area agreed individually with OPACS not to bid more for wastepaper than the prices previously agreed upon between OPACS and individual wastepaper dealers in that area.

It was understood that prices f.o.b. truck should be 50 cents per ton less than the f.o.b. freight car prices previously announced for the Eastern area. This differential was determined by OPACS field investigators to be consistent with existing trade practices.

Some Chiseling

● In the face of these agreements, there developed in certain trade quarters methods designed to circumvent the maximum prices. Among these methods were the imposition and payment of "special service charges" which were not in effect on June 16; adoption of new names for ordinary grades of wastepaper, thus creating new price classes; or even the buying and selling of one grade or type of wastepaper under a billing providing for an entirely different and more expensive type.

By these means and others certain wastepaper dealers have consistently attempted to force consumers to pay more than the prices determined by OPACS and the wastepaper dealers themselves to be fair and reasonable.

Where resistance has been encountered from consumers seeking to conform to their agreements with OPACS, supplies in some cases have been diverted or withheld, thus creating an unbalanced inventory situation that has forced some plants to close for want of wastepaper.

Alleviation of this dangerous condition is expected to follow the latest understandings, which were reached at a meeting with the twenty-seven large consuming companies on August 22.

Mills Agreeing to Cooperate

● Names of the Eastern companies agreeing to the emergency diversion of supplies follow: Fort Orange Paper Company, New York; New Haven Pulp and Paper Company, New Haven, Conn.; Robertson Paper Box Company, Montville, Conn.; United States Gypsum Company, Chicago; Container Corporation of America, Manayunk, Pa.; United Paperboard Company, New

York; Congoleum Nairn Company, New York; S. Austin Bicking Paper Manufacturing Company, Downingtown, Pa.; Downingtown Paper Company, New York; Robert Gair Company, New York; Robert Gair Company, New York; Robert Gair Company, New Haven, Conn.; Schmidt & Ault Paper Company, York, Pa.; Johns-Manville Co., New York; Flintkote Co., New York; Atlas Publihsing Company, New York; Reilly & Co., Easton, Pa.; Kieckheifer Co., New York; Federal Paper Board Company, Bogota, N. J.; International Paper Company, New York; Clifton Paperboard Company, Clifton, N. J.; Celotex Corp., Chicago; Certain-Teed Products Corporation, New York; Barrett Co., New York; Continental Paper Company, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; McEwan Bros., Inc., Whipany, N. J., and The Hemingway Company, Philadelphia. delphia.

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Mr. Henderson pointed out that almost unanimous adherence to similar agreements has been obtained by OPACS from wastepaper dealers and consumers in the Middle West, with result that no mill in that area has been compelled to shut down because of shortage in supplies of wastepaper.

Waste Paper Price Ceilings Announced

• An announcement issued by Leon Henderson, chief of the Office of Price Administration, on September 4th stated the OPA will abandon its attempts to control waste paper prices through voluntary agreements, and that formal ceil-ing schedules will be issued within two weeks and will go into effect on October 1.

Mr. Henderson blamed the necessity for a schedule on "certain members of the trade" who have failed to adhere to their understandings with OPA. The schedule prices will be based on June 16 which also formed the basis for the OPA-trade agreements.

In announcing the planned issuance of the waste paper schedule, Mr. Hen-derson said that the maxima will cover derson said that the maxima will cover not only the three principal grades— mixed paper, folded news and corru-gated boxes—but also finer stock. Al-lowance will be made, it was added, for prevailing geographical price differen-tials and other recognized trade practices.

Dealers and consumers who have co-operated with OPA in its efforts to stab-ilize prices of wast paper and the prodmade therefrom were complimented by Mr. Henderson.

"Unfortunately, however," he said it has been found impracticable to conhe said. tinue the attempt at voluntary control. An even and adequate flow of waste paper to the consuming mills is essential both to the defense effort and to civilian industry at large. Paper board, product of waste paper, is in great demand for cartons and boxes to package the out-put of our factories. Certain members of the eastern waste paper trade have seen fit to withhold supplies to compel payment of higher prices. This, in turn, has disrupted the voluntary agreements and forced curtailment, and even the actual shutdown of several consuming mills in the East.

"Some relief to these distress cases has been afforded, through the release by mills in a better inventory position,

of supplies under commitment to them and, further, by agreements whereby these mills temporarly will draw more heavily upon inventory and curtail their new buying. Cooperation of this nature

The voluntary agreements provided for maximum prices on the three principal low grades of waste paper equal to those prevailing on June 16, 1941. The understandings to abide by such The understandings to abide by prices and to apply only such differentials as were then in exsitence were reached individually with OPA and waste

paper dealers and consuming mills.

Both dealers and consumers in the Middle West have largely adhered to their agreements, price agency spokes-men said, but in the eastern area cer-tain companies have circumvented the maximum prices, OPA asserts.

Waste Paper Exports **Under Government Control**

• The placing of exports of waste pa-per under government control was an-nounced in Washington September 4th.

Steps are being taken by Washington defense officials for setting up of a licensing system under which should exporters of waste paper not adhere to the ceiling prices imposed on waste pa-per, their licenses would be revoked.

The defense administration contends that sales of waste paper for export in recent months at prices substantially above the ceilings prevailing on domestic sales have upset the price situation to a considerable degree. This they hope to stop through the exercise of Government control of exports.

Mrs. Vera Berney Joints **Camas Personnel Staff**

 Mrs. Vera Berney has accepted a staff position with the Camas division of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation and will do special work in the personnel department, resident manager J. E. Hanny announced early in September Mr. Berney



MRS. VERA BERNEY Appoi Assistant to Vic Gault, Personnel Supervisor, Camas BERNEY Appointed

has secured a leave of absence from the Camas school system and took up her new duties on September 2nd.

In the new work, Mrs. Berney will have particular responsibility for the service of the personnel office to over 400 women employees in the Camas plant. She has been a member of the faculty of Camas High School since 1938 and since 1940 has served as Dean of Girls

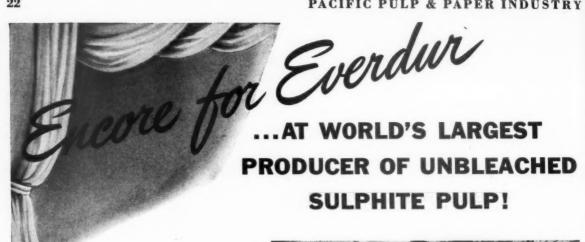
Commenting on her appointment, Mr. Hanny says, "The growth of employment in the Camas division has created the need for more service in our personnel department. We have felt that this need department. We have felt that this need could best be met at present by engagement of a woman who can be particularly responsible for service to women em-ployees. We feel sure that on the basis of her training, experience and acquaint-ance, Mrs. Berney will be highly valuable in this position."

Pulp From U. S. to Britain Under Lease-Lend Act

 Wood pulp shipments to Great Britain from mills in the United States are now going forward under the terms of the Lease-Lend Act. The World's Paper Trade Review of London, comments as follows upon these shipments in its issue of August 15th.

"We understand that wood pulp is to be supplied by the United States to this country under the terms of the Lease and Lend Act. This development comes as no surprise in view of Mr. Harry Hopkins' pronouncement in his broadcast talk to the British people on July 27th. It will be recalled that Mr. Hopkins, who is in charge of the working of the Lease and Lend Act, included wood pulp and paper among the wide range of goods now being supplied to this country from the United States. Information as to paper supplies is not yet available, but it seems probable that finished paper will also come from the United States under Lease and Lend terms. The inclusion of wood pulp among the vital commodities coming from over the Atlantic denotes the importance attached by the Government to the main-tenance of adequate paper supplies. It is to be hoped that the pulp will be coming over in sufficient quantity as to be of real help to the British paper mills.

"Whatever the amount of wood pulp America is able to send, the need to collect and make available for re-manufacture every ounce of home-produced material will remain as urgent as ever. Economy of shipping space will continue to be a prime factor in the Atlantic supply line for many months to come, and the Government will assuredly need to be satisfied that an industry is making the utmost use of homeproduced raw materials before it allows valuable shipping space to be taken up by imported raw materials. In the interests of the nation and the paper industry, however, the prospect of American wood pulp supplies under Lease and Lend terms is to be wel-comed. There is one interest, however, comed. There is one interest, however, which may suffer severely as a result of the shipment of American pulp under Lease and Lend terms. This is represented by the small but important band of importers, whose knowledge and contacts in the United States have facilitated the small of word sulp form America. the supply of wood pulp from America in recent months. Even if the new ar-rangements are purely inter-Govern-mental, it is to be hoped that scope will be found for their services." be found for their services.



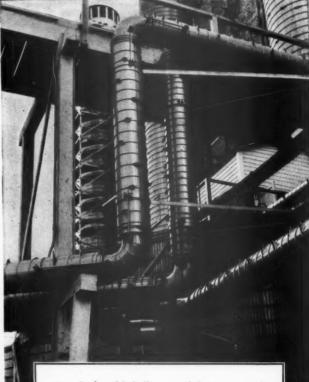
Past performance of copper-silicon elbows and fittings in stock and white water lines dictates use in timely expansion at Bellingham, Wash.

Everdur resists the tendency to "slime-up" ... promotes easy flow at elbows... permits stock to be sluiced through at higher velocities. Around vomit stacks, it economically resists the fierce corrosion at the discharge end.

This is what Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company found about Everdur over a period of three years. So, it was only natural for this company to specify this useful copper-silicon alloy for the same purposes in their latest plant expansion . . . an expansion that will increase annual capacity from 100,000 tons to 170,000 tons, thus alleviating an imminent shortage.

Everdur is a high strength copper-silicon alloy, moderate in price, that can be welded, formed and machined by all usual shop methods. It is rustproof and highly corrosionresistant. These properties which your industry has found so valuable have naturally led to Everdur's wide use in the defense program. If there is any question concern-

ing its availability at this time, ANA you will know the reason why. 41164



Everdur* welded elbows and fittings on stock and white water lines in the new unit of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company, Bellingham, Wash. Everdur bands were also used on the vomit stacks (showing in upper background) for about ten feet down from the top to resist acid fumes.

* Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY, General Offices: Waterbury, Connecticut Subsidiary of Anaconda Copper Mining Company • In Canada: Anaconda American Brass Company, Ltd., New Toronto, Ont.

Rayonier Issues **First Quarter Report**

· Rayonier Incorporated, leading factor August 19th a consolidated net profit of \$834,983 for the three months ended July 31, 1941 (first quarter of the current fiscal year) after all charges including depreciation, depletion, interest and general income and excess profits taxes aggregating \$1,209,337. This is equivalent to 57 cents a share on 963,871 shares of common after regular preferred divi-dend requirements, and compares with net profit, after comparable charges, of \$1,085,552 for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, equivalent to 80 cents a share on the common after preferred dividends. In contrast to taxes of \$1,209,337 for the period just ended, income taxes for the three months ended July 31, 1940, were \$929,540. Indicated net profit for the three months ended April 30, 1941, was \$973,918, equal to 69 cents a share on the common.

Consolidated net profit of Rayonier and its wholly owned subsidiary, Georgia Timber Co., amounted to \$2,044,320 for the three months just ended before federal taxes, an increase of \$29,288 over the \$2,015,092 for the like period of the preceding fiscal year. Provisions for federal income and excess profits taxes were computed on the basis of the revenue bill of 1941 as recommended by the House Ways & Means Committee and recently passed by the House but yet to be acted upon by the Senate.

Operations at Capacity

· Capacity operations were maintained during the quarter, the company's output totaling 91,880 tons compared with 87,-566 tons in the three months ended July

31, 1940. Sales amounted to 97,339 tons as against 93,706 tons. Restrictions on markets in Japan and continental Europe affected sales of dissolving pulps, which amounted to 44,789 tons compared with 70,608 a year ago. Counterbalancing this was an increase in sale of paper grade pulps to 46,082 tons in the three months ended July 31, last, from 17,818 in the corresponding period of 1940. Of the company's total sales of all products, 86 per cent was made to customers in the United States, compared with 57 per cent a vear ago.

Regarding the immediate prospects, E. M. Mills, president of the company, said: "The domestic demand for both dissolving and paper grade pulps has continued to expand, necessitating the sustained operation of all the company's plants at capacity rates. Current developments affecting the use of rayon in this country point to a further increase in its production with corresponding expansion in the volume of dissolving pulps used in its manufacture. A continuing heavy demand for paper grade pulps is also indicated."

Consolidated balance sheet of Rayonier Incorporated and subsidiary as of July 31, 1941, shows total current assets of \$10,083,548 and current liabilities of \$5,804,905, indicating working capital of \$4,278,643. A year earlier current assets amounted to \$7,282,119 and current li-abilities were \$2,491,396, indicating working capital of \$4,790,723.

Consolidated, condensed income account of Rayonier Incorporated and its wholly owned subsidiary Georgia Timber Co. for the three months ended July 31, 1941, compares as follows:

194	41	1940	1939
Profit from operations \$2,474,	,471	\$2,533,071	\$643,659
Depletion and depreciation	,529	378,637	287,717
Other expenses (net) 30	,622	139,342	95,367
Prov. for federal income taxes 1,209	,337	929,540	43,059
Net profit \$834	.983	\$1,085,552	\$217,516

Trend of Rayonier's quarterly earnings since formation of the company in November, 1937, is shown in the following table:

Ouarter ended:	Consolidated net profit	Per share
July 31, 1941	\$834,983	\$0.57
April 31, 1941	*973,918	.69
January 31, 1941	892,844	.60
October 31, 1940	1,053,557	.77
July 31, 1940	1,085,552	.80
April 31, 1040	*964,295	‡1.54
January 31, 1940	555,041	1.88
October 31, 1939	652,325	‡1.04
July 31, 1939	217,516	‡.35
April 30, 1939	†244,784	*****
January 31, 1939	1,539,800	2.46
October 31, 1939		*****
July 31, 1939	§183,264	*****
April 30, 1938	*366,116	.06
January 31, 1938		.43

*Indicated. ‡On preferred. †Indicated net loss. ¶Before provision for federal income, or undistributed surplus tax due to net loss reported during preceding quarter.

Swedish Exports to South America Very Small

 "The expectations of fairly regular shipments to South and Central America," says The Swedish Wood Pulp Jour-nal for July 15th, "have unfortunately only been realized to a limited extent, and as long as there is no change in the war situation there seems to be little pros-pect of any more ships being dispatched."

Wait Wins Fibreboard Salmon Derby

• Ed Wait, a sulphite cook, took the \$20 first prize this year in the fourth annual Salmon Derby of Fibreboard Products mill employes at Port Angeles, Wash. Wait caught a 40-pound, 12-ounce salmon during the summer and his trophy was the largest on the Fibreboard competitive ladder when the derby ended August 24.

Other prize winners among the 66

William Blakey, 26 pounds, 8 ounces, \$12.50; Will Hren, 23 pounds, 11 ounces, \$10; William Hodgson, 22 pounds, 10 ounces, \$7.50; Louis Norberg, 21 pounds, 5 ounces, \$5; E. E. Olfson, 11 pounds, 12 ounces, \$3; smallest fish entered, P. C. Nash, 7 pounds, 8 ounces, \$1; draw prizes, G. M. Marvin, \$5, and Bernie Hren, \$2.



EDWIN F. WAIT and his salmon which won the Fibreboard Salmon Derby at Port Angeles.

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IT'S A Pacific Coast CHEMICAL PRODUCT

West Coast raw materials-West Coast labor, are used in the manufacture of BEAR BRAND chemicals-products of the Great Western Division of Dow.

Produced by the largest plant of its kind on the Pacific Coast and backed by the unequalled research facilities of Dow.

BEAR BRAND chemicals are justifiably famous for uniform high quality.

Take advantage of the economies offered in time and operating efficiency-follow the example of other paper manufacturers and specify BEAR BRAND chemicalsproducts of the Pacific Coast.

CHLORINE Liquefies at -34.6°C, at atmospheric pressure. Not over 1.4 lbs. moisture per ton. Total residue not over 15 grams per 100 lbs.



ANHYDROUS AMMONIA Liquefies at -33.4°C, at atmospheric pressures. Contains no objectionable impurities.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE Colorless gas at normal temperatures and pressures, liquefies at -10°C. at atmospheric pressures.

ZINC HYDROSULPHITE A fine white powder. Easily oxidizable in air. Very slightly water

soluble.

GREAT WESTERN DIVISION THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

San Francisco, California, U. S. A.



Plant: Pittsburg, California

Working with you for America

Crown and Rayonier Men Become First Aid Instructors

More than 2,000 employees of the two corporations are now trained in first aid.

• Rayonier Incorporated and Crown Zellerbach Corporation presented first aid instructor's certificates to 36 employees last month. Twenty-five men of these companies received their certificates at a dinner meeting held at Port Angeles, Washington, August 13th. The employees coming from divisions of the two corporations at Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Shelton, Gravs Harbor and Tacoma. Thirteen employees of the Camas, Washington, and West Linn, Oregon, divisions of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, who qualified as first aid instructors, were similarily honored at Camas on August 14th.

In recognition of the time and effort expended by the employees in attaining the first aid instructor's rating, suitable pins and certificates were presented to those men who qualified. The certificates were individually enclosed in black leather folders with the recipient's name and company insignia stamped thereon in gold lettering.

Otto Hartwig, social security and general safety supervisor for Crown Zellerbach Corporation and Rayonier Incorporated, attended each of the presentations as principal speaker. He pointed out that it was an honor to recognize the efforts of the pin and certificate recipients for

their contribution of time and energy and enthusiasm to the first aid program. There are at the present time said Mr. Hartwig, more employees of these two corporations who are trained in first aid than there were in the city of London at the outbreak of the war.

Geeorge W. Charters, assistant resident manager, of the Camas mill of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, welcomed in behalf of the management, the instructors, their wives, the ladies first aid team and guests to the dinner at Camas. Mr. Charters presented the Camas instructors with certificates. These included Hugh A. Mason, D. Hutchison, G. Quilici, L. R. Mullineaux, Herman Rickard, L. W. Bailie, J. B. Holmes, F. W. White and Fred Weakley.

Malcolm J. Otis, assistant resident manager of the West Linn branch, presented certificates to the West Linn group consisting of W. S. Grant and John Schniedal. Ernest Leek and Joe Nixon, who also won awards, were unable to be present at the dinner presentation.

Fred Pontin, supervisor of first aid instruction for Crown Zellerbach Corporation and Rayonier Incorporated, expressed his appreciation for the cooperation by the employees and their respective families in this educational program carried on by the companies.

He presented advanced first aid certificates and emblems to the members of the women's safety team at the Camas plant. This team won first place in the intercompany competition held April 18th at Port Angeles, Washington. Competition at that time was between teams representing Rayonier Incorporated, Crown Zellerbach Corporation and Fibreboard Incorporated.

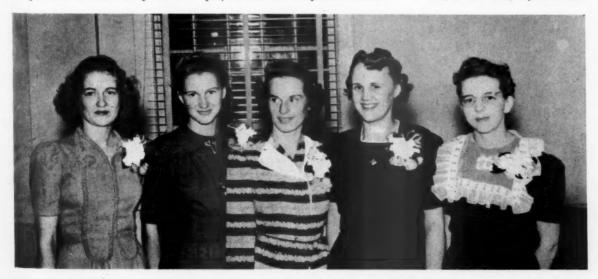
The girls receiving the advanced first aid certificates are Susan Batzer, captain; Marian Johnson, Winnifred Smith, Geneva Persons and Mary Dole. Zelma Ericcson, who also won a certificate, was not at the presentation.

It was pointed out, at the Camas meeting, that 250 of the 750 employees at West Linn, have received first aid training. Over 900 employees at Camas have received such training.

The following employees of the two companies received instructor certificates and pins at the Port Angeles dinner meeting:

 Rayonier Incorporated: Hoquiam Division—George Burkinshaw.

Shelton Division-L. O. Seljested, R. C. Little, Myron Lund.



MEMBERS OF THE CAMAS WOMEN'S FIRST AID TEAM who received advanced first aid certificates / / left to right, SUSAN BATZER, Captain; MARIAN JOHNSON, WINNIFRED SMITH, GENEVA PERSONS, and MARY DOLE / / ZELMA ERICCSON, a member of the team was not present when the picture was taken.

THIS KENWOOD FORMULA

Guides a Thousand Hands the Making of Better Felts

- ► For certain operations in felt making, no machine can take the place of skilled hands and nimble fingers. At Kenwood Mills, skilled craftsmen sort and blend wools, others join felt ends into a perfect weave, others go minutely over every inch of felt to insure perfection of surface.
- ▶ Only skilled hands can play these parts and many others in the making of Kenwood felts. But always science guides these hands at work, setting a rigid standard of quality, checking adherence to it. Skilled craftsmanship plus scientific control—that is the formula that marches step by step with every Kenwood felt from field research and laboratory design to delivery of the finished product.
- ► That is how F. C. Huyck & Sons is able to duplicate the same standard of quality again and again. And that is why paper mills all over America choose Kenwood felts with confidence, use them with such supreme satisfaction. Are you taking advantage of all the facilities of this organization?







F. C. HUYCK & SONS

SKILLED CRAFTSMANSHIP

Established 1870

KENWOOD FELTS · ALBANY, N. Y.



Pacific Ceast Representatives: Pacific Coast Supply Co., Pittock Block, Portland, Ore.; 805 White Bidg., Seattle, Wash.; 343 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.

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MALCOLM OTIS, Assistant Resident Manager, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, West Linn, Oregon, is speaking of of Seated at his right is OTTO R. HARTWIG, General Safety Supervisor, Crown Zellerbach Corporation and Rayonier Incorporated, and at the left of the picture is J. F. ROBERTSON, Safety Supervisor, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, Washington.

Port Angeles Division — Earl Henry, Ernest Virginia, Chester Bombardier, Eldo Florence, Harold Orem, Ernest Wagner, Riley Nelson, S. W. Grimes, Foster Beal.

Tacoma Division—Eldon Anderson, Alex Brown, Art Christiansen.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation:
 Port Angeles Division — John Monser, Cyril Edmiston, Harry Iler, Errett Fleener, George Hansen, Earl Baker, Claire McCormick.

Port Townsend Division—Harley Knot, Howard Davies.

Attending the Port Angeles dinner were the following mill managers: George Cropper, Shelton and Tacoma Divisions of Rayonier Incorporated; R. A. Dupuis, Washington Pulp & Paper Corporation, Division of Crown Zellerbach; and A. W. Berggren, Port Angeles Division, Rayonier Incorporated.

Personnel and safety supervisors attending were: W. G. Crait Shelton Division of Rayonier; R. M. Cashman and assistant, James P. Phillips, Washington Pulp & Paper Corp.; J. W. Bagwill and assistant, George McKay, Hoquiam Division of Rayonier; Ronald Fetterly, Tacoma Division of Rayonier; S. W. Grimes, Tacoma Division of Rayonier; and, Steve Coney, Port Townsend Division of Crown Zellerbach.

Thiem Now on Active Naval Duty

 R. I. Thiem, chemical engineer with the Soundview Pulp Company, was called for active duty with the Navy on July 7th.

A lieutenant junior grade in the Naval Reserve, he was assigned to the naval station at Yorktown, Virginia.

Southern Kraft To Buy By Standard Cord

• The South Carolina Forest Service announced recently that it had been informed the Southern Kraft Corporation would henceforth buy pulpwood by the standard cord of 128 cubic feet instead of by the unit of 168 cubic feet, or cords with sticks 5 feet 3 inches long.

The "unit" or "long cord" came into being because of cheapness in handling

being because of cheapness in handling and in transportation charges but its use has caused considerable criticism due to lack of familiarity of the general public with any cord other than the 128 cubic feet cord with pieces 4 feet long.

It is understood that wood will still be cut in the longer lengths but that in buying the wood the piece will be made on

It is understood that wood will still be cut in the longer lengths but that in buying the wood the price will be made on the basis of the commonly accepted 128 foot cord and that payment will be made on the same basis.



WINNERS of INSTRUCTOR'S CERTIFICATES FROM WEST LINN / / / On the left, JOHN SCHNEIDER and W. S. GRANT / / ERNEST LEEK and JOE NIXON from West Linn, also received instructor's certificates.



CAMAS MEN RECEIVING FIRST AID INSTRUCTOR'S CERTIFICATES * * * Left to right, HUGH A. MASON, D. D. HUTCHINSON, GENO QUILICI, L. R. MULLINEAUX, FRED WEAKLEY, L. W. BAILIE, J. B. HOLMES, E. W. WHITE and J. H. RICKARD.

Trade__Talk

of Those Who Sell Paper in the Western States

Carpenter Acquires Carter, Rice San Francisco Business

According to an announcement to the trade the Carpenter Paper Company as of September 1, acquired, and will conduct the business of the San Francisco Division of Carter, Rice and Company.

The announcement stated that the services formerly rendered by Carter, Rice and Company will continue without interruption, with the same personnel and management, under the new ownership.

Home office of the Carpenter Paper Company is Omaha, Neb. The company was established in 1886, and it has 22 branches. This is the second branch in California, the first

being established in Los Angeles in

The company has branches in Texas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and California.

The San Francisco branch of Carter, Rice and Company has been in existence for more than 30 years. C. H. Beckwith has been manager of the branch since 1927. He becomes the new San Francisco manager of the Carpenter Paper Company.

K. C. Holland, vice-president, of the Carpenter Paper Company, is Pacific Coast manager, with offices in Los Angeles.

Discuss Limitation of Paper In Food Packages

• According to reports from Washington, D. C., the Office of Production Management is taking steps to alleviate a "considerable shortage" in paperboard, wrapping paper, paper bags, and similar material widely used for containers in the food industries.

No direct suggestions have been made to food industries by OPM, but meetings with paperboard folding and set-up box manufacturers have been held and methods discussed for reducing consumption drastically. Shortage impends in 1942 and civilian use may have to be cut as much as 40 to 50 per cent, according to Norbert A. McKenna, chief, paper, pulp, printing and publishing branch, OPM. McKenna is former vice-president, United States Plywood Corp., in charge of its molded plastic plywood division.

Meeting with box manufacturers was held in Chicago August 26 and resulted in appointment of a committee to work with OPM in a drive to cut quantities of paperboard used. Manufacturing methods will be examined and users consulted in an effort to cut weights of boxes, and all means to reduce quantities will be explored, McKenna said. Possible use of substitutes, such as laminated Canadian newsprint, will be considered.

Need for paperboard in 1942 may run as high as 35 per cent over total supply available for both defense and civilian needs, McKenna said. Shortage of paper for bags and wrapping may run as much as 40 per cent unless action is taken to increase available supply for defense work. Consequently, civilian users will be asked to make definite curtailments.

No Need To Worry

• Food industries need not worry that they will be unable to get paper material for packaging as food is a necessity, McKenna said. He pointed out, however, that savings can be effected and that methods of accomplishing this will be discussed later. A committee of food industry representatives may be appointed later to make recommendations for package material curtailment.

McKenna said every effort would be made to accomplish the necessary reduction in use of paperboard and paper without resorting to priorities. That is why the problem is being actively worked upon now. He has appointed William Fitzhugh, of W. W. Fitzhugh Company; Brooklyn, folding box manufacturer, as a special consultant on paperboard boxes. Fitzhugh will take up quarters permanently in Washington.

OPM officials say they are trying to approach the paper conservation problem from a practical standpoint and that hasty action will not be taken. Reduction in use of paper packaging should not cause alarm, it was said. Much paper can be eliminated without harm and this, in fact, should result in economies to be welcomed by industries. OPM deprecates any attempt to buy up large advance supplies of packaging material to beat curtailment programs which may be inaugurated later.

Gerald E. Young Named Vice President of Crown

• G. E. "Jerry" Young was elected a vice-president of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation on August 28th. Mr. Young is in charge of newsprint sales. Ma Di

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He started in the paper business about twenty-five years ago with the Great Falls Paper Company, Great Falls, Montana. Then came a year's hitch during the World War I in the army. When Mr. Young was mustered out, he went to work for the Spokane Paper & Stationery Company, Spokane, Washington. Later he had charge of the Seattle, Portland and Spokane offices of the Cupples Company of St. Louis. Later Mr. Young joined the Crown Willamette Paper Company and opened sales offices for the coarse paper division in Los Angeles. This was 16 years ago. Three years later Mr. Young came to San Francisco Headquarters as assistant sales manager in the coarse paper department of the Crown Willamette Paper Company. Two years later he was made sales manager of the newsprint division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, and has continued in that post since.

Mr. Young was born in Idaho and attended the University of Washington. He is married and has three daughters, is a member of the American Legion, and Commercial Club of San Francisco. Mr. Young's principal hobby is playing



G. E. "Jerry" YOUNG, Elected Vice President, Crown Zellerbach Corp.

Mason Olmstead Dies At Mayos

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sco. ing The many Pacific Coast friends of Mason B. Olmstead, former vice-president and general manager of the Los Angeles Division of the Zellerbach Paper Company were grieved to learn of his death August 21st at the Mayo Clinic. Mr. Olmstead had been with the Zellerbach Paper Company for 12 years, but the prime of his death he was president. at the time of his death he was president and general manager of the Nackie Pa-per Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Garrison Visits Zellerbach Headquarters

 Bruce Garrison, wrapping paper sales manager, Kansas City Division, Zeller-bach Paper Company, accompanied by Mrs. Garrison, was a San Francisco visitor recently, coming West on a business and pleasure trip.

Colton Has A Big Month

 August was an exciting month for L.
 A. Colton, vice president of the Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco. On August 6th his second oldest son, Joseph A. Colton was married to Miss Barbara A. Colton was married to Miss Barbara McSwain in San Francisco, and on August 19th, the wife of Arthur H. Colton, his oldest son gave birth to a baby daughter. The advent of Miss Artys Colton, as the young lady has been named makes Mr. Colton a grandfather for the first time.

Pacific Coast Paper Trade Visitors

A. L. Schlesigner, president and general manager of the United Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass., was a recent visitor to the Coast.
 W. K. Graves, sales department of the

International Paper Company, New York, paid a visit to the Coast not long ago.

W. J. Blackley, vice-president of the Beveridge Paper Company, was on the

Coast last month.

Plan Memorial To I. Zellerbach

• Some of the close friends of the late Isadore Zellerbach, former Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation are joining together to install a memorial window to Mr. Zellerbach at Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco.

Woodside Granted Leave of Absence

 J. A. Woodside, head of the Head-quarters Administration Department, Zel-lerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, has been granted a three months leave of absence to recuperate from a serious ill-

Bonestell Vacationed In British Columbia

H. S. Bonestell, Jr., Bonestell & Company, San Francisco, is just back from a trip through British Columbia, accompanied by Mrs. Bonestell. Mr. Bonestell got in some salmon fishing on the Campbell River, and took in Lake Louise and Ranger

Seaboard Adds Riverside Bond

• The Seaboard Paper Company, San Francisco, has recently added Riverside Bond, manufactured by the Riverside Paper Company, Appleton, Wis., to its

Jaggard and Wuenschel Back From Hammermill Meeting

 B. P. Jaggard, Pacific Coast representative of the Hammermill Paper Co. is back at his desk from Erie, Pa., where he attended the annual conference with

agents of the company.

J. Fred Wuenschel, Pacific Coast sales manager of the Hammermill company, attended the meeting also.

Arthur Towne Attends **National Paper Trade**

 Arthur W. Towne, Northern California manager of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, is traveling to Chicago to attend the meeting of the National Paper Trade Association. He will also attend the board of directors and stockholders meeting of Tested Papers Inc., returning home by way of Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland.

In the East he will be joined by L. Oviatt, manager of the San Diego Division of the company. Mr. Oviatt is in the East on his vacation but will attend some of the paper trade sessions.

PAPER MILL

OF SOUTHERN



EN'S

CALIFORNIA INC.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY J. DWIGHT TUDOR 4444 PACIFIC BLVD. PHONE JE 5121

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

September 2, 1941

Mr. Miller Freeman, President Freeman Publications, publishing "Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry" 71 Columbia Street Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Freem

It is the will and pleasure of the Paper Will Men's Club of Southern California that I write to you and thank you for the cooperation and publicity you have so generously given to our organisation, and we want you to know that it is more than appreciated.

I am enclosing a copy of a motion made by our Founding President, Frank R. Philbrook, at a meeting of the Clut held at the Chewiot Hills Country Club, July 24, 1941.

Yours very truly,

PAPER MILL MEN'S CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

JDTudor/s

The following motion was made by Frank R. Philbrook, and unanimously adopted, at the Cheviot Hills Country Club meeting, Juy 24, 1941:

The Freeman Publications, pubishers of the PACIFIC PULP & "The Freeman Publications, publishers of the PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY, has since the inception of the Paper Mill Men's Club, been very liberal and generous in giving us publicity and co-operating with our work, and through their editorial policy has been very helpful nationally to the paper industry. Their representative, Mr. Cal Wood, has attended practically all of the Mill Men's meetings and has rendered a fine service to our Club.

"I, therefore, Mr. President, request that you instruct the Secretary to write the Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, expressing our sincere appreciation for their helpful service. I furthermore, would like to request that our Club make Cal Wood an honorary member, and as he has been transferred to another position, I would like to extend this same courtesy to Tom Rhodes, whom I now have the pleasure to present as the new representative and whom I am sure you will all like."



SANTOBRITE IS HELPING ELIMINATE THESE WORRIES

Microorganisms in stock systems are an ever-present threat to both production and quality...but they are being controlled—simply, easily, economically!

Good housekeeping is contributing. But for sure and certain protection, many mills today are relying on Santobrite, the practical all-purpose fungicide and bactericide developed by Monsanto.

While supplies of Santobrite are temporarily limited, Monsanto's experienced technical staff will be glad to work with you now toward solving your particular problem. Monsanto Bulletins 0-5 and 0-22 give full technical details, application data and approximate costs of treatment. Monsanto Chemical Company, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, U.S.A. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal.

SIX WAYS PAPER MILLS ARE USING SANTOBRITE

- 1. To control slime.
- 2. To preserve stored pulp lap.
- 3. To protect stock and size during shutdowns.
- 4. To treat felts to prevent rotting.
- 5. To reduce bacterial count on paper and container board.
- To manufacture mildewproof board and coated paper.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY WHICH SERVES MANKIND



Chemical Treatment Of White Water

by M. W. MacAFEE*

THE field for the chemical treatment of whitewater involves those flows of waters in board or paper mills containing fibers too short for economic recovery by screening type savealls such as the Oliver or Bird, or containing fillers, semicolloidal matter or color which render the water objectionable for reuse in the mill or discharge into the sewage disposal systems.

Three distinct methods for the recovery of fiber and filler and the removal of objectionable semicolloidal matter and color are available. All three depend on the chemical flocculation of the suspended solids, semicolloidal matter or color as their basic principle.

Flocculation

• Flocculation may be defined as "grouping together into small lumps" and is accomplished by coagulating the dispersed particles by neutralizing their electric charge or entangling them in a bulky insoluble

Neutralization of the electric charge on the dispersed particles may be accomplished by changing the pH, adding lime, caustic soda, starch, glue, rosin size or various soaps, depending on the characteristics of the whitewater. Entangling gels may be aluminum hydroxide, ferrous or ferric hydroxides, silicic acid or indeterminate compounds of these hydroxides formed by mixtures such as lime with alum or ferric sulfate, alum with sodium silicate or bentonite.

After the suspended matter is flocculated, the flocs may be floated, settled or strained out of the water, depending on the problem and the degree of removal required. These three removal methods will be discussed in the order stated.

Flotation

 Flotation of the flocculated whitewater is accomplished in an ingenious machine known as the Adka Saveall.

The operation consists of four steps: first, saturating the water with air and intimately mixing in the coagulating chemicals; second, flocculation of the suspended matter;

*Engineer, The Dorr Company, Inc., Los Angeles, California. Presented at the meeting of Papermakers and Associates of Southern California, Los Angeles, August 7, 1941.

third, flotation of the flocs to the surface of the water by reducing the pressure and causing minute air bubbles to grow on the floc and fiber, greatly decreasing their apparent specific gravity; and fourth, removing the float by skimming.

The entire operation is accomplished in one machine, consisting of an injector through which the whitewater is pumped at around 7 pounds pressure and where the coagulating chemicals are added and a large quantity of air drawn in and intimately mixed with the water. Free air bubbles are released from the water in a trough and the treated water is flocculated by a gentle swirling action as it passes slowly up a large diameter draft tube to the vacuum chamber where seven inches of mercury vacuum is maintained. The vacuum chamber is fairly large in diameter and the detention of the water is about 3 minutes which is sufficient time for the flocs and fiber to rise to the surface in a scum. A slowly revolving blade sweeps the scum outward into the path of a rotating suction nozzle which acts much as a vacuum sweeper nozzle and sucks the floated scum from the surface. A wet vacuum pump connected to the nozzle removes the scum and maintains the 7 inches of mercury vacuum in the chamber. The clarified water flows down 4 pipes located at the periphery of the flotation chamber. The pipes join and the discharge is sealed by dipping in a water compartment slightly lower in level than the feed trough. Flow is maintained by the syphon action caused by the differential in head between the feed trough and clarified water discharge box, the syphon being kept primed by the vacuum pump attached to the skimming nozzle.

In general the clarified water from the Adka Saveall will average around 0.2#/1000 gallons from whitewaters containing from 2 to 10#/1000 gallons fiber and filler. Color removal is good and the water may be returned for reuse wherever fresh water is used in the mill, including cylinder and felt whipper showers. The recovered stock may run anywhere from 10 to 100#/1000 gallons and be returned to machine chest, head box or beaters. Due to

the small volume of whitewater in the Adka Saveall color or furnish, changes may be readily made usually while running the Adka continuously without washup. Power, chemical consumption and labor are negligible items.

Sedimentation

 Sedimentation or settling of the flocculated whitewater is the second method applicable.

This is accomplished in a device known as a Clariflocculator which consists of an efficient mechanical flocculator located in the center of a mechanically cleaned clarifier or set-tling tank. The prime features of the machine are the rotating V-paddle flocculator in which the dosed water is stirred with a "barrel roll" action until a uniformly heavy dense floc is built up; the gentle transferring of the floc from the floflcculation to the sedimentation compartment without disintegrating or impairing the settling characteristics of the floc; and the slow gentle removal of the settled floc at maximum density by the rotating plows or blades in the sedimentation or clarifier compartment. The annular overflow of the clarified water at the maximum distance from the feed entry assures few currents and little floc

The essence of the entire treatment is the efficiency of the flocculator. To build up a dense settleable floc, collision between incipient flocs is essential and adhesion of the flocs after collision. Adhesion is controlled by chemical or electronic forces and is a function of the chemical dosage but collision is purely a mechanical function. An efficient flocculator changes the random motion of each suspended solid to a controlled motion which will promote the maximum number of collisions in a given time.

The advantages of flocculation and sedimentation on whitewater are small chemical dosage and a very high removal of suspended solids, semi-colloidal matter and color. Whitewaters, such as those obtained from roofing felt, mulch or 9-point corrugating in board mills which could not be handled at all in the Adka Saveall may be readily treated in the Clariflocculator, yielding excellent water for reuse.

Below is an actual letter, with certain deletions requested by the writer so as not to disclose its source.

August 4, 1941

Dear Bill:

Your recent letter raises a question which puzzles a good many business executives today—"What to do about advertising when one can't possibly produce all the articles he

I wish it were possible to sit down and discuss this question with you because I am sure if I could but hear all your questions and give you answers to these same questions, you would readily agree that it would be folly to stop selling because the customer wants more than you can deliver.

Perhaps the best way to get at the problem is to ask the simple question, "Do you expect to be in business next year, and the year after?" Surely you agree that our present oversold condition cannot continue forever, and that some day we shall have to work harder than ever for business because of this very boom we are now experiencing. There is a strong possibility that when this slack period comes, your prospects will be made up of a new crop of farmers, loggers, contractors, mill operators, miners, fishermen, boat owners and public officials—men who as boys today are laying the groundwork for their future product preferences.

Manufacturers and Dealers who are wisely looking ahead to the time when they will have to sell this new crop of prospects are now advertising more strongly than ever.

Not long ago I had a letter which very clearly stated the Company's policy in regard to advertising under conditions like those we are now experiencing. This is not an exact quotation, but the policy was stated something like this: "The Company realizes that the responsibility of the Advertising Department is multiplied many times by present conditions. It is much more difficult to sell, and keep sold, a man to whom you cannot deliver, than it is one whose needs you can satisfy."

Is it not, then, essential that we invest a good portion of our defense-time profits to tell those customers to whom we cannot make deliveries why we cannot serve them? Should we not explain to them that we think they, as loyal Americans, will willingly wait for their deliveries so that our defense program may have all the machines it needs to protect our Nation? We must make them feel that in its desire to help our Nation in her hour of need, our Company has not forgotten the every-day customers who keep our Company alive throughout normal years.

In other words, the theme of our present Advertising should be, not that we love our regular customers less, but that we love our Country more. If we do not do this job earnestly and soundly, the barrier of ill-will which may be built in the minds of unsatisfied and disgruntled customers will make fertile ground for seeds of discontent which our competitors will undoubtedly sow.

This letter is getting long but the question you have raised is such a big one, and there are so many important answers to consider that it is difficult to set them down briefly.

As a final thought, even though you are sold out you're not laying off your salesmen, shutting your doors, or taking a vacation. You, and every member of your staff, are probably busier than you have ever been, keeping your customers happy with a tactful job of selling.

Don't you agree that the Advertising salesman on your payroll is much too valuable a man to let go when you need all the help you can get to keep your present and future customers loyal?

Cordially yours,

GEORGE

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The above letter was written by a manufacturer of a product widely used in the Pacific Coast logging industry, to his distributors, outlining the company's present advertising and trade promotion policy.

Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry considered the subject of so much interest at this time to manufacturers of machinery, equipment and supplies needed by the mill operators of the Pacific Coast, that permission was asked and obtained to publish the letter.

Y

The disadvantage of the Clariflocculator is the large volume of whitewater in the machine which precludes frequent color or furnish changes if the recovered stock is to be returned to the beaters or ma-

Straining

· Removal of floc from whitewater by straining may be accomplished in a machine known as the Automatic Magnetite Filter.

This device embodies a superior treatment for the removal of suspended matter and color in water, and here again we depend on the efficiency of chemical flocculation for the success of the operation.

Automatic Magnetite Filtration may be defined as "A clarifying operation consisting of straining out well-formed flocs substantially larger than the interstices between the magnetite grains, from liquid of the clarity of the effluent desired, at a rate limited only by the frequency with which all the magnetite grains may be expanded by the solenoid and fall by the acceleration of gravity to their place on the bed, the viscosity of the filtrate, and the shear modulus of the floc.

A large, loose floc may be built up having the maximum entangling and absorbing power on suspended solids, colloidal matter and color, without regard to the floating or settling properties of the floc. The floc is gently strained out of the water at extremely low pressure heads on the rapid sand filter bed.

The filter bed is usually in the form of an annular ring, and consists of a 3-inch deep bed composed of carefully graded magnetic iron oxide sand grains supported on a non-magnetic metal screen.

The essential feature of the device is the automatic cleaning of the bed by means of a traveling electromagnet or solenoid which is alternately magnetized and demagnetized by interrupting a direct current with an interval timer. A narrow band of magnetite sand directly below the solenoid is expanded by violent lifting through the water with the solenoid and then dropped again to its place on the bed. As the solenoid moves, this operation is repeated until the entire bed has been expanded and cleaned. A suitable caisson limits the backwashing to the immediate vicinity of the solenoid and provision is made to remove the backwash containing the floc by a pump on the cleaner mechanism.

The net result is that since the filter bed is always clean, a very low pressure head is maintained and

even delicate flocs are not disintegrated or squeezed through the bed.

The automatic feature is the actuation of the cleaner mechanism by a float switch which operates when the pressure head reaches the danger point where floc would pass through the bed.

For the ultimate removal of color and turbidity from water, such as is required for pure white or delicately tinted papers of uniform brightness, effluents of zero suspended solids, zero turbidity and 5 to 20 p.p.m. color may be obtained.

The range of applicability of this method is limited to special applications requiring such ultimate treatment or to waters not yielding to Adka Saveall or Clariflocculator treatment. The operating cost is low but the installation is somewhat

The disadvantages are the same as noted with the Clariflocculator, although the volume of water detained is less, permitting easier cleaning for color or furnish change.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the operating cost of all three systems depends almost entirely on the degree of removals desired. The installation cost increases directly in proportion to the excellence of water produced; i. e., Adka Saveall lowest, Clariflocculator next and Automatic Magnetite Filter the most

Glory Palm Writes **Eulogy of I. Zellerbach**

Mrs. Glory Palm of the advertising department, Zellerbach Paper Company, wrote the following eulogy of the late Isadore Zellerbach which was inserted in the September Informant, house or-

in the September Informant, house organ of the paper firm:
"Isadore Zellerbach, son of the founder of the Zellerbach Paper Company, died on August 7, 1941, after a brief illness. Though the personal sorrow of his family and friends is great, for him there is no cause to grieve. His seventyfive years had been as rich, as useful, as eventful and as happy as is granted to

At his memorial service, Isadore Zel-lerbach was rightly described as a 'dis-tinguished American,' yet we wondered if he would have agreed. American, yes, if he would have agreed. American, yes, as surely as it is possible for man to be; but 'distinguished' never, insofar as he might have judged himself. Great pride he had in his place in the paper industry; in the Crown Zellerbach Corporation and Zellerbach Paper Company; in his sons who follow in his footsteps; in the Crown Zellerbach Paper Company; in his sons who follow in his footsteps; in the fulfillment of such public duties as his fourteen years of service with the Fish and Game Commission of the State of California. Yet to the last, he remained unpretentious.

mained unpretentious.

"Easy to know, quick to befriend, dedicated not alone to 'live and let live,' but to 'live and help live,' Isadore Zellerbach would have liked best to be remembered as the father of a business family who looked to him for loving guidance and never found him wanting. "His place in our organization can never be filled, but we sincerely hope that his teachings will be so interpreted by those who follow that the business may be his true memorial.

"Farewell, Isadore Zellerbach—time will not dim the memories that live in the hearts of your friends!"

All Wood Pulp Now **Under Export Control**

Blanket licenses issued for the British Empire, Western Hemisphere and all countries resisting aggression.

 All grades of wood pulp, other than bleached sulphite which was already under export control, were placed under export control on August 18th by an order issued by Brigadier General Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator Export Control. Included are: unbleached sulphite, sulphate pulp, bleached and un-bleached, soda pulp and other chemical wood pulp. These are under Export Control Schedule 17. The order was effective August

To minimize confusion and business dislocation for shippers and exporters, a general license was issued at the end of August covering the following countries: the British Empire and Egypt; American republics of the Western Hemisphere, Curacao, Surinam, Iceland and Greenland, Netherlands Indies; (only valid when shipment made via Burma); Belgian Congo; The following French colonies: Tahiti, New Caledonia, Marqueses Islands, French Cameroon, French Equatorial Africa, French West Indies, French Guiana, and Miquelon and St. Pierre; Turkey, Iraq, Liberia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Philippine Islands.

A number of other products were placed under control at the same time bringing the total of commodities under export license control to about 80 per cent of the total value of exports for the first five months of 1941.

TWO IMPORTANT REQUIREMENTS

Fastness to light
Fastness to chlorine ink
eradicators

ARE ESSENTIAL IN HIGH-GRADE INDEX AND LEDGER PAPERS

• The eight Du Pont paper dyes listed are especially suited to the production of currently popular shades on INDEX and similar grades of stock.

PONTAMINE* Fast Yellow BBL
PONTAMINE Yellow SXG
PONTAMINE Fast Orange EGL
PONTAMINE Fast Orange ERL
MONASTRAL* Fast Blue BWD (Pat.)
MONASTRAL Fast Green GWD (Pat.)
LITHOSOL* Red CSP
HALOPONT* Pink 2B

These products possess outstanding resistance to the combined action of light, alkalies and chlorine ink eradicators. Manufactured in accordance with high standards they will be consistently uniform in quality.

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.)
Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs Div.
Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

International Surprises Newsprint Industry

 British Columbia newsprint makers were frankly surprised by the announce-ment of International Paper Company's continued adherence to the \$50 a ton price level. They had expected at least a slight increase for the coming six months' period in view of the substantial

rise in costs of production.

"Prices obviously would have been increased long ago by Canadian companies had it not been for the exchange pre-mium on U. S. dollars, but this advantage no longer compensates for the increasing

no longer compensates for the increasing costs that the mills have been obliged to assume," remarked one Vancouver newsprint executive.

Powell River Company will automatically continue at the \$50 base rate based on New York delivery, as heretofore, and it is understood that Crown Zellerbach Corporation will also fall in line insofar as its Canadian subsidiary Pacific Mills. as its Canadian subsidiary, Pacific Mills,

Ltd., is concerned.

British Columbia paper makers believe that the continued \$50 price for newsprint will lead to a trend away from newsprint towards kraft and specialty lines that can be run off on machines originally scheduled for newsprint pro-duction. Prices for kraft and other lines have risen out of all proportion to the newsprint level and provide the mills with a greater opportunity for profit.

There has also been a tendency

wards increased dependence on sulphite wards increased dependence on suipnite pulp production, as illustrated by Powell River Company's current \$980,000 expansion program designed to increase output of unbleached sulphite pulp.

The price situation is expected to bring about a vastly increased production of kraft in British Columbia. Kraft has been one of the mainstays of Pacific Mills business for years and it will cotninue to be so. Owing to the water supply situa-tion at Ocean Falls, Pacific Mills is not likely to augment its newsprint facilities for some time anyway.

Kraft production will, of course, be greatly stepped up as a result of the acquisition of the Port Mellon mill by the Sorg Paper Company, which plans to double capacity to more than 150 tons

British Columbia Pulp & Paper Com-pany is also going ahead with extension of both its Woodfibre and Port Alice mills with a view to increasing production by 80 tons daily.

In fact, almost every pulp and paper concern operating in British Columbia is now moving towards increasing production in various fields other than news-

Announcement of Canadian International Paper Company, which for many years has led the industry in announcing a price policy, has removed many of the question marks surrounding the price situation. Recent action of Great North-ern Paper Company in raising its price from \$49 to \$50 a ton for the final quarter of the year posed a problem.

Differential Eliminated

• For many years Great Northern's, as well as certain other United States operators, has been under the price level recog-nized by the Canadian industry as a whole and some American producers. The dif-ferential has given a competitive ad-vantage in the American market to the

Great Northern group."

By raising the price to \$50 Great
Northern removed the differential and

price advantage. Canadian International apparently chose to allow its price to remain at the \$50 level, improving its competitive position in the U. S. market, but refusing to raise the price to compensate for higher costs.

Several months ago the president of Canadian International, R. J. Cullem, intimated that the company might be forced to raise its price in the final quar-

Great Northern's mill has been operating at full capacity for several months. International and several other eastern plants have been operating closer to 70 per cent, although Pacific Coast mills have held to a considerably higher percentage. Parity in price as between the two groups is expected to enable International and its associated companies to obtain a larger share of the business offering.

On the basis of shipments to the United States last year each advance of a ton would give the Canadian mills additional revenue of \$600,000 a year during the last quarter and of about \$2,600,000 over a 12 months period. The question was whether the Canadian mills were ready to sacrifice from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 in the last quarter in order to maintain or better their relations with the American publishers.

Possible Government Policy

• It is possible that the element of high government policy was injected into the discussion. With Canada and the United States jointly engaged in a vast wartime program aimed against the Axis powers and everyone aware of the increasing importance of friendship between the two

great powers on this hemisphere the Canadian government naturally would be opposed to any move by the newsprint in-dustry likely to reopen the old price con-troversy between Canadian mills and American newspaper publishers.

Another point in the argument was Another point in the argument was that if Canadian mills maintained the same price they might receive an increased volume of business as a result of parity with Great Northern and its group of mills sufficient to at least partly offset any loss that might accrue from charging a higher price.

Sweden To Have Five Ships Monthly But No Pulp

 A report from New York August 21st stated agreements had been obtained by Sweden from the belligerents for the sailing of five ships per month out of Sweden for trans-Atlantic voyages. Two of these are to be tankers for the transto Sweden. They are expected to return from Sweden with only water ballast.

Two of the other vessels are to carry Swedish cargo to South America and it is understood these will be permitted to carry wood pulp. The fifth ship will come to the United States, but it definitely will not be permitted to carry wood pulp. It probably will transport Swedish manufactures of vital character need in this country and which the German government will allow to leave Sweden and enter the United States. It was stated that both the German and British governments have approved the program providing for the five vessels monthly.

WANTED --CHIEF RESEARCH CHEMIST...

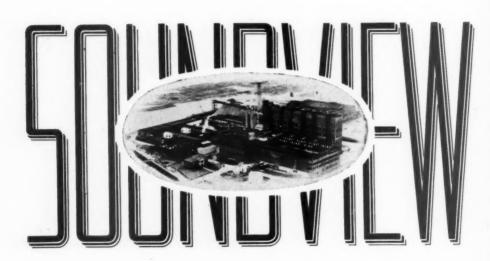
NE of the largest Eastern cellulose producing concerns desires to contact a cellulose chemist of highest professional standing and with extensive scientific and industrial research experience with object of filling a vacancy as chief research chemist.

For the right man this is an exceptional opportunity as salary is in the higher brackets.

Forward complete record of academic activities; also industrial experience and photograph which will not be returned.

Replies will be kept strictly confidential. Address Box No. 10, Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, 71 Columbia, Seattle, Wash.

Annual Capacity Approximately 175,000 Tons



High Grade

BLEACHED SULPHITE PULP

SOUNDVIEW PULP COMPANY EVERETT · WASHINGTON

Crown Zellerbach Reports Record Quarterly Sales

● Sales of Crown Zellerbach Corporation and its subsidiaries totaled \$19,964,477 in the quarter just ended and set a new record high for any three months in the company's history, exceeding the like period in 1940 by 16.8 per cent. However, the company was able to record only a slight increase in net profits, due to higher labor and material costs and substantially increased taxes.

For the three months ended July 31, 1941, first quarter of the current fiscal year, the company reports consolidated net profit of \$2,251,726 after all charges, including depreciation, depletion, interest, subsidiary minority interest and \$2,093,666 provision for United States and Canadian income taxes. This is equal, after provision for regular preferred dividends, to slightly more than 70 cents a share on 2,261,199 shares of common stock outstanding, and compares with \$2,-244,315 or a little less than 70 cents a share on the common for the three months ended July 31, 1940. The latter figure varies from the previously published statement because of adjustment of provisions for United States and Cana-dian income taxes as a result of new fedand dominion enactments. Crown Zellerbach originally reported net profit of \$2,501,522 for the three months ended July 31, 1940, equivalent to 81 cents a share on the common after regular preferred dividends.

Income Taxes Away Up

• Provision for United States income taxes for the quarter just ended was estimated on the basis of the 1941 revenue

bill now before Congress. The amount so estimated is about \$379,000 in excess of taxes required under the Revenue Acts of 1940. The total provision for United States and Canadian income taxes was an increase of \$502,223 over provision for the three months ended July 31, 1940. Consolidated profit before deduction of income taxes showed an increase to \$4,365,801 from \$3,852,345.

Sales of \$19,964,477 for the quarter ended July 31, 1941, compare with \$16,834,005 in the final three months of the last fiscal year and with \$17,094,979 in the like 1940 period. It was stated that all the company's domestic plants were operated at capacity and in excess of normal operating time throughout the quarter.

One of the largest producers of paper and paper products in the world, Crown Zellerbach also acts as a jobber and merchandises the products of other companies.

During the quarter ended July 31 last, Crown Zellerbach prepaid \$1,000,000 of long-term bank loans. An additional \$1,000,000 of loans was prepaid early this month, reducing the amount outstanding to \$7,000,000.

Crown Zellerbach Corp. on August 28th declared the usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable October 1 to stock of record September 13.

Consolidated income account of Crown Zellerbach Corp. and subsidiaries for the three months ended July 31, 1941, compares as follows:

Net sales	1941	1940	1939
	\$19,964,477	\$17,094,979	\$12,778,623
	13,010,627	10,635,716	8,277,928
Profit on sales Operating expenses	\$ 6,953,850	\$ 6,459,263	\$ 4,500,695
	1,868,265	1,658,277	1,482,486
Net operating income*Other income (net)	\$ 5,085,585	\$ 4,800,986	\$ 3,018,229
	456,067	451,566	294,981
Total income	\$ 5,541,652	\$ 5,252,542	\$ 3,313,210
	1,133,594	1,133,869	1,020,748
	42,257	103,338	145,403
Loan refund premium Sub minority interest U. S. and Canadian income tax	20,409 ‡2,093,666	163,000 18,587 1,589,443	12,837 404,348
Net profit	\$ 2,251,726	\$ 2,244,315	\$ 1,729,874

*Includes \$117,232 dividends received from Fibreboard Products, Inc., for each period. ‡U. S. Government taxes on income estimated on the basis of the 1941 Revenue Bill now before Congress. The amount so estimated is approximately \$379,000 in excess of that required under the revenue acts of 1940.

Harold Zellerbach Travels With Foot In Cast

Harold L. Zellerbach, president of the Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, strained a tendon in his foot and is going East to attend the National Paper Trade Association meeting in Chicago with his foot in a cast.

Zellerbach Recreation Club Holds Picnic

• More than 150 members of the Zel-

lerbach Recreation Club attended a picnic at Linda Vista, August 16th. The usual games and diversions were enjoyed, and a fine time was had by all.

Walthers Unscathed In Auto Accident

 Ed Walthers, Kansas City Division manager of the Zellerbach Paper Company, had his car practically demolished in an accident. Fortunately Mr. Walthers was not injured.

Canada Bans Opaque Bread Wrappers

• When the Canadian government banned the slicing of bread for retail consumption and imposed restrictions on the use of wrapping paper for bread, some paper manufacturers felt that the order would result in considerable loss through curtailment of the use of wrapping paper.

through curtailment of the use or wrapping paper.

However, according to J. A. Young, manager of Pacific Mills, Ltd., which supplies a large percentage of the paper used by British Columbia and western Canada bakers, the government has banned only the use of opaque paper and still permits the baking industry to use full bleached sulphite paper or brown kraft paper.

"These two papers are just as effective in wrapping bread as other papers," said Mr. Young. "Their main disadvantage has been that they do not lend themselves as well to color printing."

as well to color printing."
Use of full bleached or kraft paper
will probably save the bakers about \$20
a ton on wrappers, Mr. Young estimates.

Mr. Young made representations to Hector B. McKinnon, chairman of the Canadian Prices and Trade Board at Ottawa and was told that the restrictions were due to the use of imported chemicals in the manufacture of opaque paper.

were due to the use or imported chemicals in the manufacture of opaque paper. "Bread wrappers," said Mr. Young, "are made opaque through the use of titanium oxide, which is a costly ingredient not manufactured in Canada. It isn't an essential in making a wrapper and its elimination is a logical move."

Heron Speaks To Commonwealth Club

• Alexander R. Heron, District Representative of the Office of Production Management For Training Within Industry, and Industrial and Public Relations Director of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation and Rayonier Inc., spoke before the San Francisco Commonwealth Club on "Total War and Industry."

In his talk Mr. Heron pointed out that in a total war such as the one currently raging, there are no sanctuaries and there are no neutrals.

"The front line soldiers are wearing overalls—our reserves are wearing khaki," said Mr. Heron.

Gruner BackWith New Car

• Jim Gruner, sales manager of the printing paper department, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, is back at his desk in San Francisco after a vacation trip to Detroit, where he bought a new car to drive home.

Bennett Back At Work

 C. G. Bennett, Paterson Pacific Parchment Company, San Francisco, was laid up with a six week's illness but is back on the job now.



● B-C seamless dryers are so much the preference, in fact, that over 18,000 have been sold . . . and we've yet to see the second operating failure. We've checked them for balance, too, finding that in one group of 77 twenty year old veterans, none was off more than .041", with the average much less.

Put your trust in B-C seamless dryers. There's not a production headache in an entire stack. THE BLACK-CLAWSON COMPANY, Hamilton, Ohio, Shartle Division, Middletown, Ohio. Dilts Divison, Fulton, N. Y.

BLACK-CLAWSON SEAMLESS DRYERS

Pacific Coast Representative, MR. ROBERT PETRIE 3206 42nd Ave. N. E., Portland, Oregon B-C SEAMLESS ADVANTAGES

- Stay in balance longer
- Dry more uniformly
- Greater heat transfer
- Withstand higher pressures

Canadian Pulp Production Down in June

 Production of wood pulp in Canada during June totaled 432,671 short tons, air dry weight, of all grades except soda pulp, according to mills reporting to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Associ-ation which include all but a small percentage of the producing capacity of the Dominion. This output was below the 448,524 tons produced in the month preceding by identical mills, and compared also with 424,559 tons produced in April, 418,807 tons in February and 391,530 tons in January of this year. Thus, with the exception of May, the June output was the largest in any previous month 1941.

The production in June comprised 47,-713 short tons of bleached sulphite, against 48,759 tons in May, 100 per cent of the industry's capacity reporting; 13,-361 tons of strong unbleached sulphite, against 16,628 tons, 100 per cent of the Canadian mills reporting; 72,086 tons of news grade sulphite, against 70,354 tons, 100 per cent of the mills reporting. tons, 100 per cent of the milis reporting; 33,216 tons of sulphate, against 36,270 tons, 95 per cent of the industry reporting, and 266,295 tons of ground wood against 276,514 tons with 97 per

reporting, and 266,295 tons of ground wood against 276,514 tons with 97 per cent of the mills reporting.

The report reveals that 312,207 tons of the June production was used by producing mills, contrasted with 326,580 tons in May, divided for June, 5,161 tons of bleached sulphite, 1,854 tons of strong unbleached sulphite, 16,588 tons of sulphate, and 242,133 tons of ground wood. Shipments from producing mills, including those within Canada and for export to the United States and other countries, totaled 129,682 tons, against 118,290 tons in the mothh preceding. Exports in June were 117,857 tons, comprising 41,127 tons of bleached sulphite, 13,831 tons of strong unbleached sulphite, 13,034 tons of sulphate, and 25,412 tons of ground wood.

Stocks on hand at Canadian mills at the contraction of the sulphate of the sulphate and the contraction of the sulphate at the sulphate at the contraction of the sulphate at the sulp

Stocks on hand at Canadian mills at the end of June totaled 75,028 short tons, compared with 84,300 tons a month earlier, and consisted of 14,408 tons of bleached sulphite, 9,567 tons of strong unbleached sulphite, 17,142 tons of news grade sulphite, 4,097 tons of sulphate, and 29,814 tons of ground wood.

Seven Month's News Production Under 1940

 Production in Canada during July,
 1941, amounted to 293,483 tons and shipments to 300,236, according to the Newsprint Service Bureau. Production in the United States was 83,199 tons and shipments 84,641 tons, making a total United States and Canadian newsprint production of 376,682 tons and shipments of 376,682 tons and ship-ments of 384,877 tons. During July, 29,292 tons of newsprint were made in Newfoundland, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 405,974 tons. Total produc-tion in July, 1940, was 445,287 tons. The Canadian mills produced 60,059

tons less in the first seven months of 1941 than in the first seven months of 1940, which was a decrease of three per cent. The output in the United States was 6,745 tons or one and one-tenth per cent more than in the first seven months of 1940; in Newfoundland production was 3,484 tons or one and seven-tenths per cent more, making a net decrease of 49,-

830 tons, or one and eight-tenths per cent less than in the first seven months of

Stocks of newsprint paper at the end July were 159,145 tons at Canadian mills and 10,623 tons at United States mills, making a combined total of 169,768 tons compared with 177,963 tons on June 30, 1941, and 189,643 tons at the end of July, 1940.

Henry Bigelow **Visits Coast**

• Henry F. Bigelow, district representa-tive in New England for the Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, spent several weeks during August at the company's bleached sulphite pulp mill at Longview and the unbleached sulphite pulp mill at Everett, before re-turning to his home at Clinton, Mass., the end of the month.

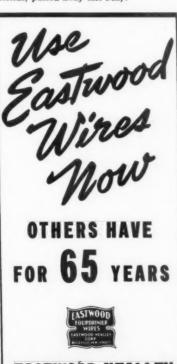
Coos Bay Pulp **Holds Flag Ceremony**

On Labor Day Local 232 of the In-& Paper Mill Workers, presented the Coos Bay Pulp Corporation at Empire, Oregon, with a 60-foot flag pole and a

At appropriate ceremonies, Urban Shrode, president of Local 232, presented the pole and flag to the company and C. Wylie Smith, general manager accepted the gift.

cepted the gift.

Following the flag raising ceremonies the new locker and wash room for employees was dedicated to the late Robert Colby, chief chemist who drew the plans. Mr. Colby, a young man with many friends, passed away last May.



EASTWOOD-NEALLEY CORPORATION

At Belleville, N. J. Since 1877

A Rumor?

Paul Dunham, a Washington columnist, whose column is printed in several Pacific Northwest newspapers, reported on August 22nd as follows:

In the event that the federal government decides to locate a powder plant in the Northwest, the intention is to build with the purpose of turning it into a pulp mill following the war. The gov-ernment has already sent investigators into the Northwest to make a survey as to a suitable site. This was done several months ago, and as part of the general scheme for a munitions industry. One of the principal ingredients required for munitions is pulp and the forests of the Northwest can furnish the hemlock and spruce. A plant of the size discussed would cost \$20,000,000 plus the cost of

Tom Moran Vacations In East

 Tom Moran, of the mill laboratory, Longview Mill, Pulp Division Weyer-haeuser Timber Company, Longview, Washington, started his two-week vaca-tion July 28th, when he left by train for the east, going as far as Milwaukee, Wis-consin. He drove back in a new auto-

Puget Sound Honors Winning Ball Team

 The members of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company soft-ball team in the Bellingham City League, accompanied by wives and sweethearts, were honored by the company at a dinner dance at Booth's Resort near Bellingham. The soft-ball team won the Bellingham

City League championship and also defeated the team from the Everett Mill, Pulp Division Weyerhaeuser Timber Company in four straight games.

Frances Barker Vacations on Yellowstone

 Miss Frances Barker, head bookkeeper at Hawley Pulp & Paper Company, Oregon City, Oregon, spent her vacation from August 18th to September 2nd, motoring in the western states and visiting at the Yellowstone National Park.

Rayonier Further Reduces Loan

• At the end of August Rayonier Incorporated announced the prepayment of an additional \$500,000 of its long-term bank loans, representing the maturity due August 1, 1943. This reduces the amount of the long-term loans outstanding to \$4,000,000. A similar prepayment was made as of May 16, 1941.

Defense Use For Chlorine

The Wall Street Journal says: "Chlorine helped lick the magnetic

"This is the key to one of the worst chemical shortages. Chlorine goes into the salt waterproof plastics insulation wrapped around anti-magnetic cables, so the paper industry is on short rations of its essential bleaching agent."

Sulphite



Annual Capacity 175,000 Tons

PUGET SOUND PULP & TIMBER (1)
Bellinaham Washinaton

Russo-German War Further Reduces Swedish Exports

o "The extension of the war to Norway and the establishment of the Skagerack blockade on April 9, 1940, reduced our exports of paper, cardboard and cartons far more than at any time during the last war," reports The Swedish Wood Pulp Journal in its July 15th issue.
"The war that hegan on June 22nd be-

The war that began on June 22nd bethe war that began on June 22nd between Germany and Russia has reduced them still more, and it also looks as if the war will last at least a third winter.

"To our paper, cardboard, and carton

exports this latest extension of the war means that the already considerable diffi-culties with which our industries have to contend will become even worse. We contend will become even worse. We must, for instance, expect that the war with Russia, like the war in the Balkans before it, will for the next few months put an extra strain on the German rail-way system. This will strongly affect our prospects of delivering more goods to Germany and German-controlled coun-The harder it becomes for us to keep up our exports to Germany, the harder will it be to keep the Swedish paper industry going.

"It remains to be seen how far Finland's participation in the war may reduce her exports to Germany. Should she prove unable to effectuate certain German orders for paper and cardboard, Germany might conceivably need to buy more from Sweden. But in this connection we must perhaps also take into account that Germany may find it harder to deliver goods, and particularly coal and coke, which in its turn would diminish the possible Swedish-German clearing turnover, while the concurrent fuel shortage would have a bad effect on the maintenance of our

production. "The sales for export the last couple of weeks have been restricted to countries to which we can still deliver, but the quantities have been very small. Thanks to the still relatively favourable situation in the home market, and to the new uses for which paper, cardboard, and carton have proved advantageous substitutes, it has on the whole been possible—apart from the reduced output during the holiday season-to maintain production relatively well, and in respect of some paper qualities even to practically full extent."

Publishers' Stocks of News Rise in July

 Newspaper publishers in the United States have been stocking up on news print over the past two years, while manufacturers have been reducing their inuracturers have been reducing their inventories. The net result is that as compared with July 31, 1940, total stocks with manufacturers and publishers shows virtually no change this year, an increase of only 2,171 tons over July 31, 1939. Publishers reporting to the American Newspaper Publishers Association held

277,681 tons of news print on July 1. During the month they received 258,812 tons, used 215,012 tons and sold 879 This left stocks on hand at the end of the month of 320,602 tons. There were in transit to publishers 40,451 tons, to make total stocks on hand and in transit of 361,053 tons. This was equal to 52 days' supply at the July rate of consumption. On June 30 stocks on hand and in transit were 327,368 tons.

Manufacturers' stocks on July 31 were 240,446 tons, compared with 253,123 tons on June 30 and 238,537 tons on July 31, 1940.

reporting publishers were 601,499 tons on July 31, compared with 601,825 tons on July 31,1940, and 599,328 tons on July 31, 1939.

July 31, 1939.

Consumption of news print by reporting American publishers rose 3.9 per cent in July over a year ago, and was second only to July, 1937, in recent

Paper Production **Continues At High Rate**

• The production of paper and paper-board cotninued at a high rate in Au-gust according to the production to ca-pacity ratios of the American Paper & Pulp Association and the National Pa-perboard Association.

August reports show the month set a record so far for the year with an av-erage for paper production of 102.0 per cent of rated capacity. This was the first month to break over the 100 per cent mark although June came close with 99.5 per cent. August's 102.0 per cent compares with August of 1940 which re-

sulted in 85.1 per cent of capacity.

As capacity is based upon a six-day week production can exceed capacity when the mills are operated on a seven-day week basis.

To date, the end of August, the year

shows a ratio of production to capacity of 94.6 per cent as compared with 86.7 for the same eight months period in

The National Paperboard Association reported for the first time its per cents of operation based on "inch-hours" ex-ceeded 90 per cent with 94 for August July was 86 per cent and June 88 per cent. For the first eight months of 1941 paperboard production has averaged 84 per cent of capacity while in the same period of 1940 the average was 73 per

In paper production every week during August was above the 100 per cent mark and in paperboard each week was above 90 per cent with the final week reaching

97 per cent.

Houtz Vacations At Niagara Falls

• Dr. H. H. Houtz, of the Central Technical Department, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, left Camas, Washington, August 30th, with Mrs. Houtz for a two-weeks vacation at Niagara Falls, New York, traveling by automobile.

Tom Moffitt Resumes Civilian Work

• Thomas E. Moffitt, chemical engineer with the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Tacoma, resumed his duties with the company September 1st after serving as captain in the Quartermaster Corp., U. S. Army at Fort Lewis, since November 14, 1940.

As a reserve officer Captain Moffitt was to have served a year or for the duration of the emergency, but was reassigned reserve status under a adopted by the Army in July of returning "key industrial specialists" to industry. The policy resulted from recognition by the army that men classed as "key industrial specialists" can contribute more to the nation's defense efforts by remaining in those industries which are essential to the armament program.

Combined stocks of manufacturers and Economic Advantages of Rayon For the British

The August issue of the Pulp & Paper Magazine of Canada reprints the follow-ing explanation of the value of rayon to Great Britain from the British Silk Journal and Rayon World.

This journal contained an interesting article on the subject of cost of required raw materials that must be imported into the United Kingdom to make cotton, worsted and rayon yarn. In the following table is shown the British import cost to produce 100 tons of the various rayon and natural fiber yarns. These costs are based on pre-war figures.

"Import cost per 100 tons of yarn in pounds sterling: Viscose rayon yarn—113 tons of wood pulp, 2,527 pounds; 79½ tons of sulphur, 319 pounds; total cost, 2,846 pounds sterling.

'Acetate rayon yarn-85 tons raw linters, 1,827 pounds; 376 tons of molasses, 1,462 pounds; 20 tons of sulphur, 72 1,462 pounds; 20 tons of sulphur, 72 pounds; total cost, 3,361 pounds sterling. "Cotton yarn—114 tons raw cotton, cost, 6,299 pounds sterling. "Worsted yarn—166 tons greasy wool, cost, 15,493 pounds sterling. "From these figures it is clear that the foreign exchange cost to the British in

foreign exchange cost to the British in the purchase of foreign raw materials is considerably less in the case of rayon than it is for either cotton or wool. The difference in the cost, especially between wool and rayon materials, is very noteworthy.

Swedish Government Taking All Pulp for Fodder

 "The recent negotiations," says The Swedish Wood Pulp Journal in the July 15, 1941, issue, "between Swedish authortites and representatives of our cellulose industries regarding the delivery of large quantities of cellulose for cattle food are now definitely concluded and sanctioned by the government. The arrangement calls for 200,000 or 225,000 tons to be calls for 200,000 or 225,000 tons to be delivered during the period from July 1, 1941, to April 30, 1942.
"Seeing that all the cellulose cattle food that can be produced here will be

needed in this country, any exports of such pulp will be out of the question. Otherwise Switzerland and Holland would certainly be interested in purchasing the

St. Helens Pays A 40-Cent Dividend

The directors of the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company, meeting in Portland, August 20th, voted a dividend of 40 cents a share, payable September 2nd to stockholders of record August 23rd.

Bruners Vacation At Yellowstone

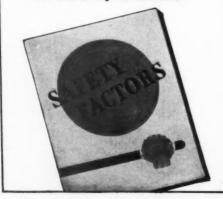
 C. E. Bruner, resident manager, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Di-vision of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, West Linn, Oregon, vacationed with Mrs. Bruner, motoring some 2,700 miles between the time they left, on August 12th and returning August 26th. They visited at Yellowstone, Sun Valley, Salt Lake City and stopped off at Timberline Lodge on the slopes of Mt. Hood, on their way

Bruner said the weather was particularly good throughout the trip, leaving Sun Valley just as the rain started. Overly hot weather was also averted.

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It isn't enough I should walk into a

steel mill engineer who's sour on lubrication "specialists"—he has to take me for an "expert," too!

"Look," he says, "I've had so many engineering degrees and textbooks around here, I could start a technical college—except my engines are still stalling. You blankety-blank 'specialists' . . ."

"Call me an anything you like," I interrupt — "but not a specialist! I'm just a plain, everyday 'S.F.S.'..."

"Wazzat?" he barks, puzzled-like.

"Safety Factors Salesman," I come back . . . and spend the next 10 minutes showing him what Shell Safety Factors have done for other outfits.

Well, to make a long story good, I call there regular now. And when he greets me with "Say you old 'S.F.S.'—see what you can do with this one"—I just laugh. 'Cause I know there's nothin' Shell's Safety Factors can't accomplish!

Your Shell Salesman

J. D. Zellerbach, Jr., Transferred To Camas Mill

James D. Zellerbach, Jr., has been transferred from San Francisco head-quarters to the Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation mill at Camas, Washington.

Mr. Zellerbach is attached to the personnel department, working with Vic

sonnel department, working with Vic Gault Camas personnel supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Zellerbach and their baby, have taken the residence formerly occupied by the William Hart family at 1245 N. E. Sixth in Camas.

Dr. O'Rear Dies In Port Townsend

Dr. O. C. O'Rear, retired Port Townsend dentist and civic leader, died in that city August 21st.

"Long one of Port Townsend's most

prominent citizens," said the Port Town-send Leader," he always was one of the few who took the initiative in the larger

"Back in 1927 when the future looked dark for Port Townsend, he was one of a small group of citizens who heard the rumor that a new large Zellerbach mill would locate somewhere in the Pacific Northwest. Night and day these leaders pointed out to San Francisco interests the advantages of Port Townsend as a kraft mill location, eventually convincing J. D. Zellerbach, I. Zellerbach and E. M. Mills. The mill's construction is pointed to as the major factor that brought Port Townsend back to life. "Doc" O'Rear was a few years ago pre-sented an honorary 10-year Crown Zeller-

sented an honorary 10-year Crown Zeller-bach service pin in recognition of his efforts. Others in the "big five" included E. A. Sims, C. C. Bartlette, James H. Coyne and W. J. Daly. "Active pall bearers were T. H. Baker, Jr., W. A. Bugge, W. J. Daly, Harold Lewis, Harry O'Neill and Leonard Zeil.

Lewis, Harry O'Neill and Leonard Zeil. Honorary pall bearers included, E. W. Erickson, Herman N. Simpson, Fred J. Bailey, C. C. Bartlett, Frank U. Smith, F. A. Willoughby, Dr. A. F. Werner, W. J. Buhler, W. S. Lafferty, S. B. Edwards, A. F. Anderson, C. J. Flint and James G. McCurdy."

Grondona Visits Coast Mills

• Charles Grondona, of the New York offices of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, was on the Pacific Coast early in September, visiting the San Francisco and Portland offices and the plants at West Linn, Oregon; Camas, Washington; and Port Angeles, Washington.

Soldiers Tour Port Townsend Mill

• Three hundred soldiers from Fort Worden toured the Crown Zellerbach Corporation kraft mill at Port Townsend, Washington, in squads of twelve.
Guides were volunteers from among

the company's employees.

Preston Varney Vacations In Oregon

Preston Varney, shift superintendent, Longview Mill, Pulp Division Weyer-haeuser Timber Company, Longview, Washington, vacationed in Oregon the first week of September.

Crown Zellerbach Finishes **New Logging Movie**

• The Crown Zellerbach Corporation has just completed a 24 minute Kodachrome sound motion picture depicting a day in one of the company's logging camps, at Neah Bay, Wash.

The picture shows everything from the start of the logger's day at breakfast to the final booming of logs at night.

Aptly enough, the picture is entitled: "Hemlock Harvest."

Robertson Receives Army Promotion

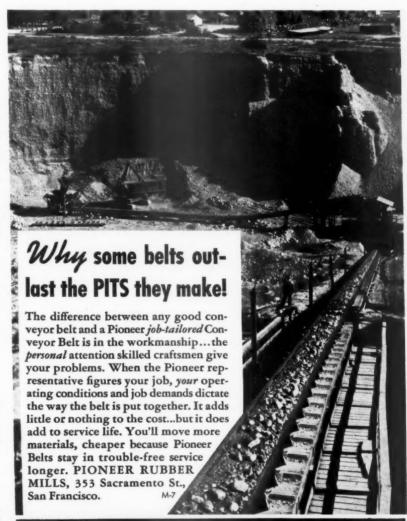
• Oscar W. Robertson, Company D, 18th Engineers, Fort Vancouver, Wash-

ington, has been promoted from private to corporal. While at Camas, Washing-ton, he was Cameron rewinder operator in number one finishing room of Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation.

Hold Open House At Carthage Mill

• The Carthage, New York, plant of the National Paper Products Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation held an open house recently and 832 people went through the plant, Au-

This is the first time this division has held an open house. Guests included people from 12 states and Canada.





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Camas Men Fish At Astoria

 Several employees of Crown Wil-lamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, from both the Camas and West Linn Divisions, were in Astoria, Oregon, over the week-end of Labor Day. Apparently there were no prizes received by these men for the largest fish caught at the Astoria Salmon Derby, but several good catches were made.

Jim Hyde, of the Central Technical Department, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, and Jimmy, his 14-year-old son, caught eleven Chinook salmon in four day's fishing. These ranged in weight day's fishing. These ranged in weight from 17 pounds to 32½ pounds, with Jimmy catching the largest.

Others from the Camas plant include

George Bailey, assistant supervising engineer; Mike Couts, Rufus Tobey, John Ackerman, Bill Goodwin and Chuck Witt. Witt caught a 35-pound salmon, which was large enough to place among the winners of the derby, but he caught his just one day too early to enter in the

Among the employees of the West Linn plant, were Jack Ruch, paper machine fourth hand; Gerald Adams, paper machine fourth hand and Ross Davidson of the beater room, all of whom were at the Salman Doeby.

the Salmon Derby.



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TEXTILE TOWER SEATTLE, WASHINGTON Crown Secretaries Attend Pendleton Round-Up

 Misses Evangeline McIntosh and Reina Desmond of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation Portland office, and Christine Kropp and Ellen Dougherty attended the Pendleton Round-up at Pendleton, Oregon. Miss Kropp and Miss Dougherty are secretaries to the resident managers of the plants of Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellepher. Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Company, Division of Crown Zeiterbach Corporation at Camas, Washington and West Linn, Oregon, respectively. The women left Portland September 11th on the "Round-Up Special" train, and returned September 14th.

Bellingham Employees **Hold Labor Day Pienie**

Five hundred members of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company family attended a Labor Day picnic at Morrison's Resort on Lake Whatcom, near Bellingham. Sydney Gibson, chairman of the event, arranged the sports program so that everyone from babies to grand-mothers had a chance to compete for the many prizes offered by the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Local 194, spon-

sor of the event.

The baseball team from the sulphite department defeated the team from the cut-up plant, but the wood-wreckers showed little mercy for the pulpers when it came to the tug o' war. Soft drinks, ice cream, coffee and balloons for the children were furnished by the union.

Ed Wood Farms During Vacation

● Ed Wood, Technical director, Longview Mill, Pulp Division Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Longview, Washington, spent his two-week vacation, starting August 18th, working on his Oregon farm.

Paris and Butler Now In Texas

 Elmer Paris and Robert Butler who left Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, Washington, early in August, to serve in the U. S. Army, are now located at Mineral Wells, Texas.

Camas Girls Vacation In San Francisco

• Miss Averill Adams, of the order de-partment and Miss Geraldine Stephan, of the accounting department, Crown Wil-lamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, Weshimmer Company, Camas, Washington, left for San Francisco, California, August 24th for a two-week vacation. It is said they were royally entertained, while in the Bay city.

Lowenstein Visits Port Townsend Mill

Alfred B. Lowenstein, vice president Crown Zellerbach Corporation and formerly resident manager of the corporation's National Paper Products Com-pany Division at Port Townsend, Wash-ington, visited the mill the latter part of

Scribner Head **Puget Sound Bowlers**

Ed Scribner was elected president of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Com-pany Bowling League, August 19th, and Walter Grove was named secretary.

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